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CLYDE, N. Y.





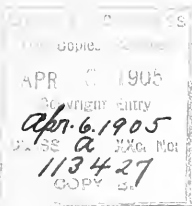
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"GRIP'S"
Historical Souvenir of Clyde, N. Y.



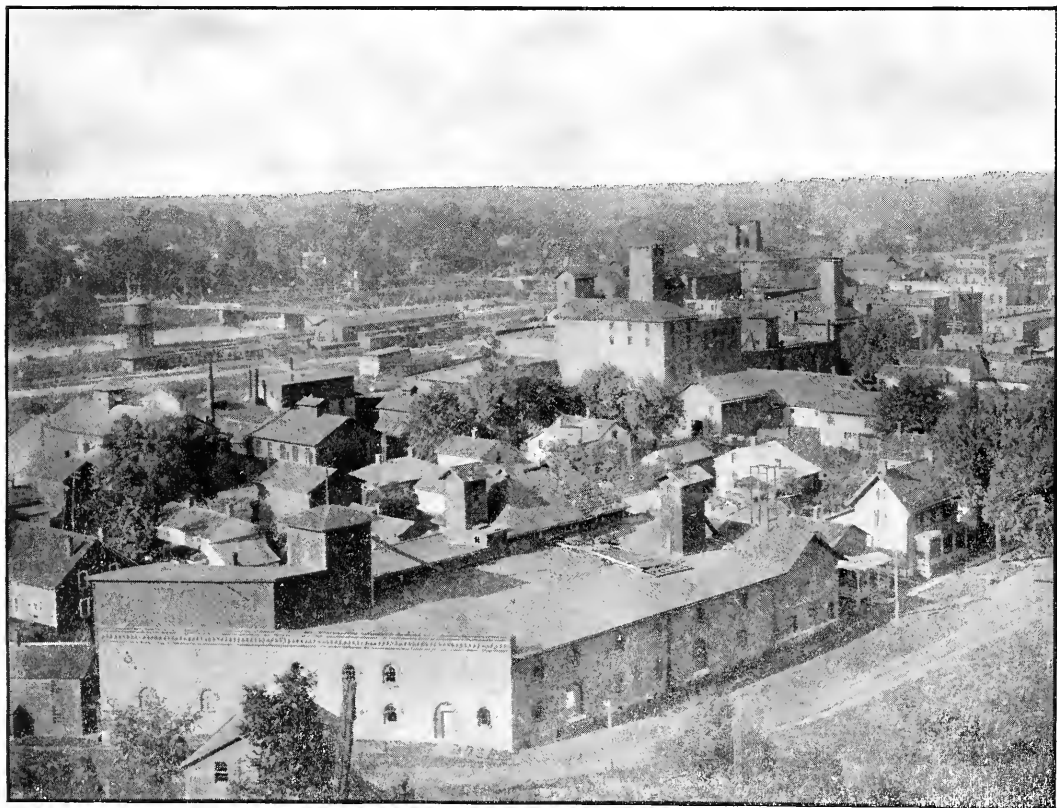
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Historical Souvenir Series No. 19.

CLYDE, N. Y. AND VICINITY

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(ILLUSTRATED.)



Russell, Photo.

CLYDE, BIRDSEYE FROM THE STANDPIPE.

DESCRIPTION OF CLYDE.

CLYDE, a village of 2,500 population, a conservative and prosperous community, occupies an eligible location for trade in a section comprising the whole of the eastern end of Wayne county, with a radius of several miles in the northern section of Seneca county. It is at Clyde where the future junction of the proposed connection between the railroads and the big barge canal which is to cross the State of New York, and Lake Ontario at Great Sodus Bay is to be effected by means of both canal and rail-

road. It is admitted that there is no better harbor on Lake Ontario than that of Great Sodus Bay penetrating as it does six miles into the land, surrounded by elevated ground and having a depth of water sufficient to float ocean steamboats. As this bay is about three miles wide it is plain that it has a magnificent harbor upon which the Government has spent comparatively nothing. As it is now proposed to take advantage of this magnificent harbor as soon as the barge canal is finished, Clyde will unquestionably be selected as the point where the water and rail lines to the bay will begin. The distance to the head of the bay is only six miles and the level, highly cultivated stretches of country in-



Russell. Photo.

GLASGOW ST. NORTH FROM THE RAILROAD.

tervening offer an easy and feasible route.

Clyde is a station of considerable business on the great four-track line, The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, or about forty miles from each. The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, a parallel line of two tracks, also passes through the village, the two roads giving Clyde a connection with the outside world by means of four through east and west tracks—lines directly connecting New York and Buffalo. Seneca Lake is only fifteen miles south and the project, which will eventually be carried out, of connecting this beautiful inland lake with Lake Ontario by canal, which route must necessarily pass through Clyde, is bound to give Clyde greater importance than any of her sister villages in the county, since it will open up a direct water and rail route to the southern tier counties of the state.

The new trolley road connecting Syracuse and Rochester, which is now being built, will give Clyde two more tracks to the east and west. This will make six, a means of commercial communication which few towns of its size possess. This new trolley is being constructed on the most approved plans, of the heaviest rail and best laid road-bed, and with an equipment capable of giving the best passenger and freight service.

Clyde is not a manufacturing town but with the present advantages it possesses and the proposed projects above described it offers to new industries a most desirable location. Factory building sites are available at a comparatively low cost directly on the line of the railroads and the canal.

The manufacturing institutions that Clyde has are prosperous and give employment practically the year around. The glass works make bottles of all kinds and glass fruit jars. This industry was established many years ago and its products have a high reputation. Here are also

manufactured portable engines, farm machinery and many lines of products used most in daily life which bring in considerable money to the producer, such as clothing, cigars, harnesses, etc.

Some of the large fruit dealers in New York and other large cities have a shipping station at this place and during the fruit season their buyers pay out thousands of dollars to the growers in this section. Two or three responsible houses here have evaporating plants where they annually evaporate tons of apples and other fruits. Hemmenway Bros., whose reputation in the fruit and vegetable line is quite extensive, maintains at Clyde one of its branch houses.

There are also large grain and produce shippers here and a garden and vegetable seed house.



Russell. Photo.

CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION.

The flour and feed mills at Clyde do a big business and there is also a maltster who ships large quantities of malt to Philadelphia. At one time Clyde had several large malt houses, immense structures, some of which are still standing, and which no doubt would be available for manufacturing plants. The Clyde Creamery Company is one of the latest industries which is an important factor with the dairymen. The plant has a capacity for making 2,000 pounds of butter daily. To obtain milk from a large extent of country it has established receiving stations to the north and south of Clyde village where as the milk is received it is skimmed, the cream being carted to the factory in the village.

The farming country about Clyde is one of the most fertile and richest of agricultural sections

It is hardly necessary to go into details to any extent as to the many church, social and educational advantages that Clyde possesses. Like all other towns of its size, in New York state at least, Clyde takes great pride in its school and spares no expense to make it the very best of public schools. Clyde has six churches, two weekly newspapers, several fraternal orders and a number of social clubs and gatherings.

The village has a well equipped and thoroughly organized fire department and its water system is as good as the best. It is lighted by one of the best electric plants in the country where the commercial service is ample for a large town. The business places in Clyde are largely modern and well stocked. The village boasts of an opera house, which is comparatively new and fully



Russell. Photo. GLASGOW ST. EAST SIDE, NORTH FROM THE BRIDGE.

in the state. It has few equals as a fruit growing country, for which Wayne county has a world wide reputation. The principal fruits grown, for which Clyde is one of the main shipping points, are apples, pears, peaches and berries of all kinds. The acreage of strawberries is increasing every year. At one time this was a great grain section and while considerable winter grain is grown in this locality now, the ryes and barleys which at one time constituted a large part of the crops have disappeared. In recent years there has been an increase in the production of vegetables, sugar beets, onions and cabbage. The big sugar beet factory, the only one in this state, is only four or five miles from Clyde, and there the sugar beet raiser finds a convenient market for all that he can raise.

equipped. It is a building built exclusively for that purpose, with ground floor entrance, the lower floor devoted to the use of the municipal departments of the village.

Reminiscences: The Oldest Resident of Clyde Describes the Village as It was in the First Twenty-Five Years of its History; A Remarkably Clear Memory Discloses Many Interesting Events of Half a Century Ago; The First Town Fair Held on the Village Common:—

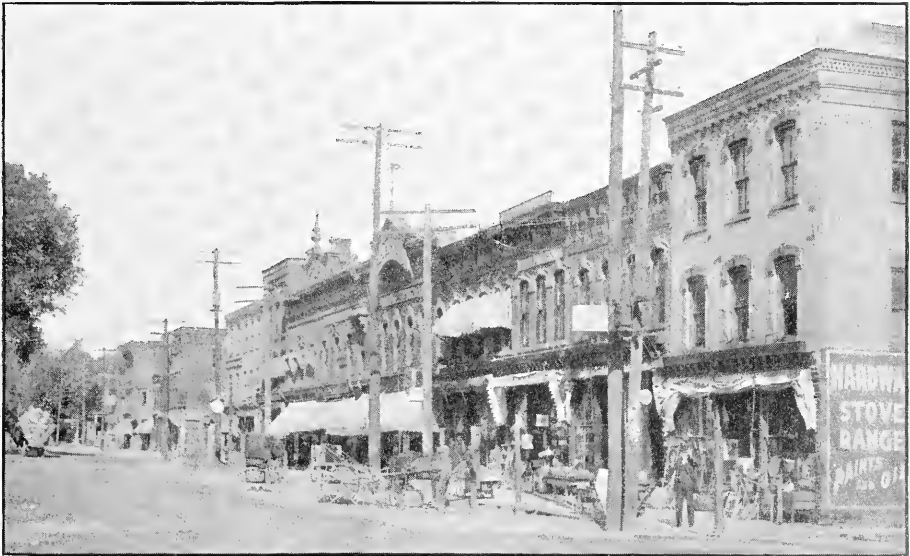
Dr. D. Colvin came to Clyde when he was eleven years old, in 1833; when his father, Dr. Nathan P. Colvin, brought him here and placed him in school. Dr. Nathan P. Colvin, a prac-

ticing physician at Marengo at that time, had in 1831 come from Washington county and located in Marengo, which was then a more important community so far as location was concerned than Clyde. The great western turnpike passes through Marengo and that was then the great artery of travel through this part of the state. Four-horse stages passed over that road daily, and passengers and mail for Clyde were transferred at Marengo. Three years later Dr. Nathan Colvin located in Clyde and opened the first exclusive drug store, but in the meantime his son was a pupil here in the village school and his remarkable memory goes back to many interesting events of that period, even as far back as when the village of Clyde was scarcely more than twenty-five years old.

"At the time I came here and until several years after," said Dr. Colvin, "there was no railroad in Clyde and the canal was the old primitive affair that was first constructed, with its

the corner of the street and alley, and which was cut off from public view by a high fence and roof. In this enclosure was kept going a tread power driven by a horse whose constant treading could be heard out in the street. For years the drug store, warehouse and tread power constituted one of the principal landmarks of the village. Some time in its early history the property came into the possession of Dr. Lynus Ely, a large capitalist and land owner over in Seneca county, and his son, Wm. C. Ely, eventually carried on business there. A man named Waldruff (now called Waldorf) bought the building of Lynus Ely and built the block that now stands there.

"In a little tu'penny building which stood on the ground now occupied by Sherman's drug store, which was a one-story frame structure, lived a shoemaker's family in 1834 by the name of Jenkins where, in the spring of that year, my father placed me to board after he brought me to Clyde and left me here to attend school. He



Russell, Photo, GLASGOW ST., EAST SIDE, NORTH FROM FORD ST.

narrow, single wooden locks. But it was the best means of shipping in those days, and all goods that went in and out of this country were carried on the canal. The warehouse through which they passed—where the boats were loaded and unloaded—was a large frame building that stood on the east side of Glasgow street next to the canal, now the site of the Thorn block. This was the first wooden building I recall. In front was a drug store, the warehouse I speak of being a large building that stood in the rear with one end on the canal and the other opening on to an alley on the north. The farmer drove into this alley and unloaded his team into the warehouse, his produce going on to the boats at the other end of the building. There the goods that came from New York were carried into the warehouse to be passed out at the north end to the merchant who also drove into the alley to get them. The two buildings, the drug store standing at right angles to the street and the warehouse at right angles to the canal, enclosed two sides of a square, which was

moved here in the fall. On the corner of Columbia and Sodus streets, on the site of Roe's store, stood what we called 'the green store,' kept by a man named Lewis. Overhead was a school. Whenever I go down that street my memory reverts to seventy-five years ago when I attended that school. It was taught by one named Westcott, one of the best educated men in the county. That corner was at one time one of the best localities for dry goods in the village, and several parties carried on the business there. It was also a great warehouse site.

"In those days there were many more dry goods stores in Clyde than there are to-day. One of the earliest merchants that I can recall was Mr. Jonathan Bellamy who was in business with his son Frederick. His death was a great misfortune to Clyde. His son continued the business for many years afterwards. They bought the brick house where Mrs. John H. Ely now lives, on West Genesee street. I attended the family until they all died. The Bellamys were the largest business house in this section of the

country for years. The farmers for miles away brought them their produce and traded with them. The Bellamys furnished the farmers money to carry on their farms until harvest and of course got their produce and trade. Their store in my earliest recollection, about 1837, was on the site of Roy Bros. store. The Bellamys were very nice people, a family that was very widely known and exceedingly well liked. Two members of the family became clergymen. The family has entirely passed away. Jonathan and his wife died at about the same time. Julius died here about 1842. Frederick's widow went to Newark and married again. There were two young women who lived in the family and were educated by them. One of them, Emeline Danforth, married a DeLaney, who became a grocer and well off. The other married a Whittlesey, a farmer, south of the village. She was the niece of Mrs. Bellamy, named Stiles before she married. The Bellamys came to Clyde from the town of Kingsbury, Washington county.

mon. Seeing someone drive around the common after the fence was up (who boasted of being the first to do so) I determined that I would be the second, so I hitched up my nag to my father's sulky and made the circuit as one would drive around a track. For some years after the people of the village pulled hair over the fence. A sentiment for taking it down was created. I suppose that was because they were shut out from a free pasture. Then a party in favor of keeping up the fence arose. Subsequent boards of trustees discussed the question with considerable gravity until finally a board was elected that removed the fence, about 1850. The old common had no trees, what you see there having been set out for ornament. While the fence was standing, two or three prominent citizens, Joseph Watson, a friend of mine for forty years, and Messrs. Kellogg and Munson, got up a town fair and the cattle and horses that were brought in for exhibition were tied to the fence around the common.

"North of the common, on the corner, stood



Russell, Photo.

GLASGOW ST., EAST SIDE, NORTH FROM F. GENESEE ST.

"At one time a large business was carried on by a Redfield, the older brother of a subsequent Redfield. Ford & Chapman were also here in trade. They were the pioneers of an all around business.

"When my father located at Marengo it was a hamlet on the old stage road having a tavern, dry goods store, wagon shop, blacksmith shop. I can remember those old stage coaches for I have been on them many times. A well known driver for years was named Kingsley. When he drove through Marengo I usually took a ride on the box with him and we became very good friends. I grew up and became a practicing physician before he died and attended his family, which lived on Cross Island.

"The earliest I remember of the park in this village it was a common where at night the villagers turned loose their cows after milking. Paths led across from the four corners. North and South Park streets were laid out later, about 1843. Finally a fence was built around the com-

mon. Seeing someone drive around the common after the fence was up (who boasted of being the first to do so) I determined that I would be the second, so I hitched up my nag to my father's sulky and made the circuit as one would drive around a track. For some years after the people of the village pulled hair over the fence. A sentiment for taking it down was created. I suppose that was because they were shut out from a free pasture. Then a party in favor of keeping up the fence arose. Subsequent boards of trustees discussed the question with considerable gravity until finally a board was elected that removed the fence, about 1850. The old common had no trees, what you see there having been set out for ornament. While the fence was standing, two or three prominent citizens, Joseph Watson, a friend of mine for forty years, and Messrs. Kellogg and Munson, got up a town fair and the cattle and horses that were brought in for exhibition were tied to the fence around the common.

Across the way was my residence which I have occupied ever since 1845 and which with some improvements and additions is the same building it was then.

"INDIAN QUEEN."

"On the corner where Terry's drug store

stands was once a famous tavern, with a grocery under it. I boarded in that tavern three years. It was called the 'Indian Queen' and was kept by Richard Wood. His son, a grey-haired man, has just this moment passed by the house. Frank Wood, the barber, is a grandson. Richard Wood was a skilled caterer. He got up elegant meals. He was famous for his corn beef. I have his receipt for it.

"An old building stood just north of the 'Indian Queen' which was a tavern when I was a boy. It was kept by a man by the name of West.

"On the site of the cold storage building at the foot of Lock street, stood two taverns during the days of canal packets. One on the west side of the street was known as Goodchilds' and the property also contained a large warehouse. Harry Goodchilds was an Englishman, a hale fellow well met. I amputated an arm up in his

"Taking the west side of Glasgow street (along in the forties of the last century), from Terry's corner, there stood, first, as I have mentioned, the 'Indian Queen' tavern, then next to that the small building in which years before a retired Methodist minister kept store. Eventually my brother-in-law, Perkins, had a tin shop there, the first regular tin shop in the village. This was about 1845. Next came the building in which West had kept the tavern. North of West's was a small white building in which the Redfields had kept a dry goods store. Where John Stock's meat market now is 'Deck' Stone kept a grocery and a bar there at the time I am speaking of.

TRAMPING JOURNERS.

"When I was a boy Whiting's shoe store was in the building on the site of Stock's market. He was one of our most prominent citizens. Men wore boots altogether in those days. Whit-



Russell, Photo.

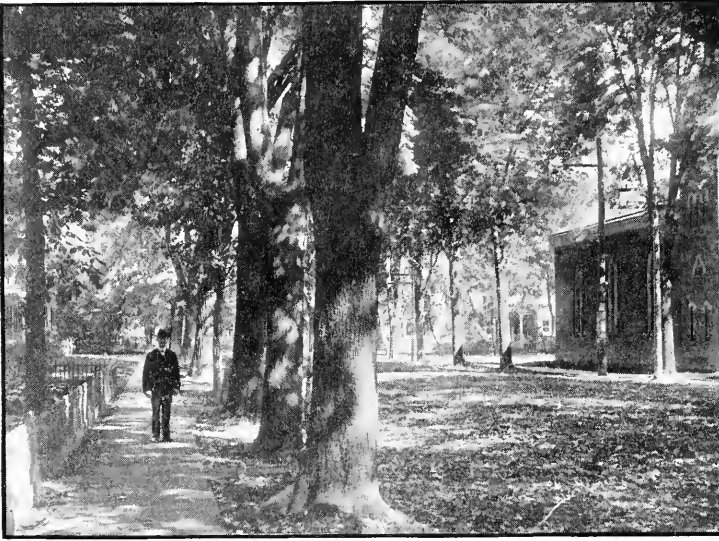
GLASGOW ST., WEST SIDE, SOUTH FROM S. PARK ST.

tavern once. He had a good many boarders from the glass factory. The tavern across the way was run by Hall and Lundy. The old lock stood at that place and the taverns stood at opposite ends of it. Many people coming by boat landed at this lock. The packet dock was down at the 'Indian Queen.' Hall & Lundy's tavern was burned at the time I was president of the village board of trustees.

"On the south side of the lock was an old building which was a boarding house and west of that was a two-story brick boarding house. The Franklin house stood on the south side of the canal at the end of Sodus street bridge. A board walk led up to the entrance along the tow-path of the canal. Eventually, when they were building the railroad and enlarging the canal, the Franklin House people boarded the men engaged in that work. I was the president of the village when that burned.

ing had his stock made up by tramping journers who came along, and when they had finished making what he wanted left. I used to enjoy watching them at work. They were usually pretty tough citizens. Whiting was a pious man. He would often say when I came into the store intending to go into the work room: 'I wouldn't go in there, they are bad men.' Whiting eventually built the brick block next to Murphy & McElligott's.

"On the site of Strauss's block," continued Dr. Colvin, "was a vacant lot and next north of it was the little building in which my father kept drug store—the first drug store in the village. Prior to that the dry goods stores usually kept a keg of epsom salts and a bottle of laudanum, but there had been no exclusive drug store in Clyde. I clerked in that store and it was invaluable experience to me in materia medica. My father bought the vacant lots which I have mentioned with this building. He sold out to Canfield, who



Russell. Photo.

SODUS ST., NORTH FROM W. GENESEE ST.

was a queer man, a very fine man, but who became a second Adventist and went out lecturing leaving me to run the store. Prior to my father the building was owned by a man named Smith, a tailor, whose father was a lawyer.

"Across the canal, on the west side of Glasgow street, stood a long, frame building known as the arcade, built by Dr. Dixon. He never finished the structure. It stood for years occupied by tenants. Dixon died with cholera in 1834. I don't recollect how late the Arcade was standing. I know that in 1841 or '42 our band had rooms in it. What Dixon's plans were about the building I do not know, nor do I know that any one else had any idea of what he intended to build. I know he never finished putting in all the windows. When it burned people stood around not making themselves very active in saving it. Next to the Arcade, west along the canal, was an old building which at the time I speak of was occupied by a livery stable. The Bellamys in their time occupied it storing goods. Then going west came the canal towing company's barn and then next beyond the Franklin House.

ROWBOATS IN GLASGOW ST.

"Between the river and canal, ground that is now occupied by the railroad, its station and other buildings and the malt houses, was then a low place at times covered with water. I have seen all that ground covered with saw-logs. In fact I have seen saw-logs in the spring of the year during high water in Canal street. Tradition is that once two men rowed up to the Clyde

Hotel in row boats from the river through Glasgow street, to get a drink. I have seen the whole of the village between Canal street and the high ground south of the river, from Mrs. Redfield's corners to the upper bridge, covered with water so that the canal and river were entirely lost in one expanse of sea.

"On the shore of the river standing just east of Glasgow street was a big grist mill, five stories high I think, and back of it down close to the river bank was a mineral spring. The power for the mill was obtained by a race. On the west side of Glasgow street were a carding mill, a saw mill and a fulling mill. The dam which crossed the river at that time was the cause of a good many lawsuits between Clyde and Lyons,

owing to the setting back of the water at times. In the race that I have mentioned was a favorite swimming place when I was a boy.

"I have mentioned the drug store and warehouse that stood on the site of the Thorne block and an alley next north of those buildings. On the north side of the alley when I first came here, was a single-story grocery owned by Wm. O. Sloan, who was also the grocer. Next to that, on the corner of Ford street, was first a dry goods store kept by Hiram Hovey. It eventually became a saloon with a tailor shop up stairs. Chet O'Neill, who recently died in Kansas City, ran the saloon. The buildings along the east side of Glasgow street in those days mostly had basements which were generally occupied by saloons. The street was several feet below the present grade. When the sewer was built to empty the basin of the canal, which was



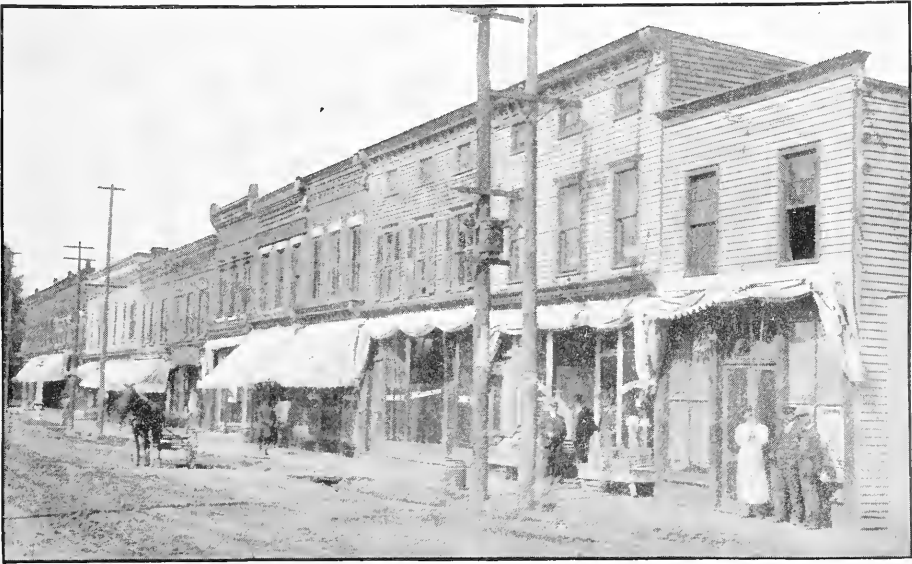
Russell. Photo.

WEST GENESEE ST., WEST FROM REESE ST.

put through Canal and across Glasgow streets, it was ascertained that the old cordroy in Glasgow street was sixteen feet below the surface.

"On the Murphy & McElligott corner Ford & Chapman had a store along in 1843. Aaron Griswold was also in business there. Then north of that was Whiting's building, which I have already mentioned, in which Robert Pennell kept a bookstore. James C. Atkins was also in that building at that time. Later he built where Sherman's drug store is. I have already spoken of the next building on the north in which the Ballamys did business. Next north of Ballamys' was where Lyman B. Dickerson had a hat store and made hats. He had a brother who was a hatter in Lyons. Lyme Dickerson died in 1841. Heman Dickerson then took charge of his business. Lyme had a hat maker working for him by the name of Jacob Scott and he was a skilled workman. Making hats in those days was a big business. I used to be greatly interested in watching Scott at his work. Next to Dickerson

In a back room he served lunches—pork and beans, ale, beer, pie, crackers and cheese. At night before bedtime the clerks went in there to get a glass of ale with crackers and cheese. Business men found it a desirable place to obtain lunch and patronized it liberally. It was a clean, inviting place. Atkins, a typical landlord of the old English school, always kept the best and knew well how to please his customers. He died in the living rooms above, where I think a niece kept house for him for some time after his wife died. Before his death Atkins took into his place as a clerk a young Irish lad named Adams, and to him he willed all of his property. Adams was a bright boy of humble parents who, so far as was known, was in no way related to Atkins. I do not think they had the least acquaintance until Adams went there to work. But he was left with every dollar of a considerable fortune which Atkins at the time of his death possessed. It was a case in which Atkins had taken a sudden fancy to his clerk. I was one of Atkins' execu-



Russell, Photo.

COLUMBIA ST, NORTH SIDE, WEST FROM GLASGOW ST.

was an alley, then came a two-story building occupied by Gildersleeve, a tailor. A very nice sort of a man he was too. I rented an office in the upper room. This was in 1846. Next to Gildersleeve was a nice one-story building occupied by Charles D. Lawton, a lawyer. I knew him first when I was a stripling. I went through college and into practice and then became his physician. The little building where I boarded when I first came here and went to school was next north of Lawton's office. On the site of that structure Atkins built a brick block and thereby hangs a tale.

SCION OF ROYALTY.

"This Atkins—James C.—was a character. After he had erected the brick block he opened a store, which for a medly of goods beat anything else in town. He kept toys, notions, cheese, bread and beer and occupied upper rooms for living quarters. This was along in the fifties.

tors but I had no knowledge of his disposition of his property until after his death. It was peculiarly strange because Atkins was a very strong Episcopalian who was very active in the church, and everybody supposed that he would leave the church something,

"The first time I remember to have seen Atkins was when I was a clerk in my father's drug store. He was a tall, fine looking Englishman, who claimed to have been a valet to King George the Fourth, or some other English monarch. I never knew whether that was so or not. He came into the store, as I have said, and asked me to trust him for some perfumery, or cosmetics, or something else of that sort. I replied that he was a stranger to me. I don't remember what followed, only I know that he got trusted and paid up, as he always did. He was then running a barber shop down by the lock. As I have said, he became one of the most active of the Episcopalsians. He was very pop-

ular about town as well as in his church, was a fine talker and indeed was a distinguished looking man. Some time after I first met him he sent to the Old Country for his wife, and when the young fellows in town heard at what time she was expected they decided to give him, or her, a rousing welcome, sort of a chevare. At the last moment we gave it up, and we were glad afterwards that we did. When he brought his wife from the boat we observed that she was not the same makeup in appearance as he, and was not as prepossessing, so we felt that we would have been misunderstood had we made any demonstration.

"In the earliest of my recollections the north-east corner of Glasgow and East Genesee streets was vacant property which extended east as far as Field's residence, where the building stood back in the lot. This property was owned by Dr. Lewis, a bright physician who died in 1834. When the building now occupied by Mr. Welch was built I cannot say. I had an office in the

practice upon getting his diploma in 1844. He was then twenty-one years old. As he says, he was twelve years old when he came to Clyde. He was educated at Hobart College which at that time, he says, was one of the only two colleges in the state outside of New York city having a medical department. The other was Albany.

Clyde, The Block-House.—A great deal of mystery has surrounded the old block house which was the earliest designation of the present site of Clyde village, as to why and by whom it was built. By searching the Documentary History of the State of New York the compiler of this Souvenir has learned the following:

Gov. Burnett of the province of New York in 1722 dispatched an expedition into the interior for the purpose of making a settlement or a trading post on Lake Ontario with the view of opening a fur trade with the western Indians and with instructions to buy a tract of land to



Russell, Photo.

COLUMBIA ST., NORTH SIDE, EAST FROM SODUS ST.

second story in 1844. At that time there was a private school over the bank. The yellow front next north was built by Fred Terry's father and the father of Judge Saxton, who under the name of Saxton and Terry came here to manufacture coach lace.

"Next north was a vacant lot on which the village had a small structure in which they housed the fire hand engine until they built the town hall. Then the property was sold to the Episcopalians, who erected on it a small wooden church. In the early forties they moved the church on to the lot now occupied by Dr. Barrett. On the present site of Field's furniture store Aldrich, a blacksmith, had a shop in 1834 or '5.

"I well remember Ackley, the first Episcopalian clergyman a very fine, gentlemanly clergyman he was. He was a grand reader. You would have been delighted to have heard him read. He went east."

Dr. Colvin is a man of fine appearance and long years of successful practice. He began

be patented by those who should be the first settlers there. The force sent on this perilous mission consisted of Jacob Verplank, lieutenant, Gilley Verplank, Johannis Visger, Jr., Harmanus Schuyler, Johannis Van den Bergh, Peter Groenendyck and David Van der Heyden, all men distinguished in the early Dutch period of the colony and some whose names are of local significance in Wayne county.

The expedition left Albany in the spring and returned in September. Peter Schuyler was the captain. In coming they took the usual route via Oswego and Lake Ontario, finally disembarking from their boats in Great Sodus Bay. The main object of their expedition was not accomplished since the location was too far from the English settlements to be protected, the Dutch in those days, and English too, having incurred the enmity of the Seneca Indians, who at this time held full sway in this part of the province.

During the summer that Capt. Schuyler's force was located on the bay a detachment of

three men and a small force of friendly Onondaga Indians who accompanied the party, were sent south into the great beech and hemlock woods which then screened the country lying in that direction from view from the lake, to reconnoiter. Schuyler had been informed that in a short march south was a broad river that opened the path to the east as far as Ouchougen (Oswego) by which there was communication by canoe between the Seneca (Genesee) country and the Oneidas and Onondagas. Foreseeing the advantage of a post of defence on that river at the most available point for communication between the river and the post he had established at Great Sodus Bay, Capt. Schuyler ordered the party to put up a block house.

On the eighth of July the three men, Lieutenant Verplank, Harmanus Schuyler and David Van der Heyden left the post on the bay and following the east shore of the bay "five miles," struck into the woods. They were led by a friendly Onondaga Indian and in a few hours were upon the shore of the stream which the In-

years later, and during the revolutionary war, more than fifty years afterwards.

After peace had been declared between the American colonies and Great Britain the block house was continued in use by smugglers and marauding British soldiers down to 1800 when the Government sent soldiers to clean them out, and during the fight the building was set on fire.

The site of the old block house was on the north side of the river on the shore of a small stream which emptied into the larger one. To the little stream the Indians gave the name of "Little Waters." It was called by the early settlers Vanderbilt Creek.

The Pultenay Estate was the largest landed possession in Wayne county where many of the farm titles come from its owner, who with two other capitalists purchased the lands from Robert Morris of Philadelphia. Mr. Morris bought from Phelps & Gorham 2,200,000 acres in western New York for which he paid thirty



Russell, Photo.

SOUTH PARK ST., EAST FROM SODUS ST.

dians called Muddy waters, called by the earliest pioneers Mud Creek and named by one McNab, local agent for the Pultenay estate nearly a century later, Clyde river. The party spent a week on this detached service presumably mostly employed in putting up the block house, which of course was constructed of logs. Returning to the Bay they reported their success in finding the river and building a block house. A few days later Capt. Schuyler receiving information of a forthcoming attack on his post by a party of French and Huron Indians abandoned the post at the Bay and marched across to "Mud Creek," where he took possession of the block house and prepared for a defense. He remained here only a week, however, then launching his canoe on the stream departed for the east guided, as before, by the Onondagas. During his stay here he put the building into more permanent shape, and it afterwards served the purpose of defense for many bands of reds and whites that passed across this section, both during the French and Indian war with the English thirty

thousand pounds, New York currency, equal to about \$75,000. The Phelps and Gorham grant was originally made by the state of Massachusetts, which claimed title to pretty much all of western New York under grant from the crown of Great Britain. After the revolution this claim was adjusted between the states of Massachusetts and New York, and Phelps & Gorham received a good title. Through an agent in London Mr. Morris sold a large part of this tract to Sir Wm. Pultenay, John Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun to whom he transferred the title to about 1,200,000 acres for thirty-five thousand pounds sterling, about \$175,000. Subsequently, the three partners, London men, divided the tract, Sir Wm. Pultenay's share besides the lands comprised in the tract embracing portions of several counties, contained parts of the towns of Lyons, Galen and Wolcott in Wayne county amounting to about 80,000 acres. The title to the Pultenay estate was held in the name of Charles Williamson, who came from England as the accredited agent and in order to hold the

title secured naturalization papers, the law of this country forbidding aliens to hold large tracts of land not actually settled by them.

The Williamson, or Pultenay, title was contested for some years but was confirmed both by decrees of the courts and by legislative enactment. The headquarters, or land office, was for years at Geneva, and there the purchasers of farms (the tenants as they really were) had to go to make their periodical payments. What is now Wayne county was then divided between Seneca and Ontario counties.

Mr. Williamson brought with him as agents or factors Charles Cameron, John Johnstone, James and Henry Tower, Andrew Smith and Hugh McCartney, men who undoubtedly have descendants still living in some parts of Wayne county, and whose names are conspicuous in the early history of the county.

Cameron was in fact placed in charge of the lands during the earliest period of the settle-

Thomas 1856; Bixby, Abel J 1860; Burnham, Edwin K 1885; Brinkerhoff, G W 1892.

Chapin, Luther 1830; Corning, Joseph W 1861; Collins, Thaddeus W 1863-'5; Clark, Henry M 1874; Clark, Wm H 1875; Crafts, Albert P 1880.

Dickson, James 1824; Dickson, John J 1845; Durfee, Elias 1846; Durfee, Elihu 1850; Dutton, Wm 1852; Durfee, Lemuel 1863-'4; Durfee, Henry R 1871; Davis, Barnet H 1886-'8.

Eddy, Seth 1830-'1; Estes, Charles 1858.

Filmore, Luther 1828; Foster, Reuben H 1836; Farnum, Ammon S 1884-'5.

Graves, Henry K 1859; Glenn, E McKinney 1868-'9; Gurnee, Emory W 1874, '76; Gates, Addison W 1881; Greenwood, Wm E 1882; Groat, R P 1889-'91; Greenwood, M I 1898-'9; Griffith, Fred W 1900-'2.

Hall, Ambrose 1826; Humeston, James 1832-'3; Holley, John M 1838, '41; Hyde, Harlow 1856; Hall, Amasa 1870; Hotchkiss, Leman 1883; Hough, John E 1893; Horton, G S 1894-'7.



Russell. Photo.

WEST GENESSEE ST., NORTH SIDE. EAST FROM FACTORY ST.

ment, in the vicinity of Lyons and Clyde, where he acted as local agent. Some claim that he gave the name Clyde to the river after which this village is named. In 1803 or '4 Mr. Williamson returned to Scotland leaving Col. Benjamin Walker in charge of the estate. He was succeeded by John H. Woods of Geneva. Col. Robert Troup became their successor, as did also James Rees. Wm. Howe Cuyler was an agent for the lands lying in the northeast corner of the Wayne county tract.

Assemblymen; Terms of Service:—Adams, Wm. H 1825; Armstrong, Thomas 1827-'9; '39; Alsop, Robert 1836; Arne Jr, David 1837; Archer, Orson 1867.

Boynton, Jonathan 1827-'9; Bartle, Jas. P 1834; Benjamin, Elisha 1835; Blackman, Ebson 1838, '41; Boyce, Peter 1849; Bottum, Edward W 1851; Bennett, John P 1854-'5, '90; Barnes,

Johnson, Thomas 1857; Kip, John L 1826; Knapp, Alanson M 1845.

Lapham, John 1848; Leavenworth, Isaac 1849; Laing, John A 1859; L'Amoreaux, Jabez S 1861.

Morse, Enoch 1825; Morley, Horace 1840; Moore, Samuel 1847; Miller, James M 1878; Munson, John A 1879.

Norris, Elliott B 1891; Osband, Durfee 1840; Pettit, Elisha 1848; Peacock, Joseph 1857; Pryne, Abram 1862; Parshall, DeWitt 1868; Pierson, Silas S 1884.

Roe, Austin 1844; Rogers, Wm. H 1865-'7; Russell, Allen S 1875-'6; Robinson, Rowland 1881.

Salisbury, Ambrose 1832-'3, '39; Strong, Theon R 1842; Sheffield, Frederick U 1843; Sours, Philip 1843; Sanford, Isaac R 1844; Southard, Israel R 1847; Streeter, Benj. H 1853; Sentell, Edward W 1858; Servis, James M 1860; Sherman, Jefferson 1879-'80; Saxton, Charles T 1887-'9; Smith, Addison P 1903-'5.

Tucker, Pomeroy 1837; Thomas, Eron N 1862; Thornton, Merritt 1869; Thistlethwaite, Jeremiah 1877.

Vandenburg, John 1866; Valentine. Jackson 1877-'8.

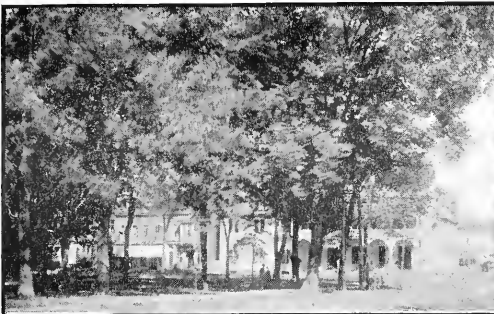
Whipple, Russell 1824, '34; Wells, Annanias 1831; Wylie, Wm. D 1835; Wilson, James M 1842, '50; Wisner, James T 1846, '55; Whitcomb, Loammi 1853; Wade, Wills G 1854; Wood, Anson S 1870-'1; Wells, Edward B. 1872-'3; Weed, Oscar 1882-'3; Wood, William 1886; Whitcomb, Flynn 1892.

Yeomans, Theron G 1851-'2; Yeomans, Lucien T 1872-'3.

State Engineer from Wayne Co.:—Van Rensselaer Richmond, Nov. 3, 1857 (elected); served until Jan. 1, 1870.

and Essex which was laid out in twelve towns, bringing the total number up to 60. Each was laid out as nearly square as practical, averaging about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles square and containing each 100 lots of 600 acres to the lot or a total of 60,000 acres.

The towns in the first military tract, comprising Galen were numbered and given classical names all of which have been retained (as far as the supply would go) in the re-constituted towns. Except where they coincided with county lines, none of the original boundaries were preserved, each "military" town supplying territory for two or three re-organized towns. The only "military" town overlapping a county line is that of Sterling which contributed territory for both Wayne and Cayuga counties. The numbering of the towns began with Lysander (in Onon-



Russell. Photo.

VILLAGE SCENERY.

The Park, north from Glasgow and So. Park St.
De Zeng St. west from Sodus St.

Columbia St. west from Lock St.
De Zeng St. west from Galen St.

Military Tract.—The legislature by the act of July 25, 1782, created the Old Military Tract as it was called. It contained 1,800,000 acres and included the present counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins and Seneca (except a strip across the southern end of Cortland county, west from the Tioughnioga river, about a mile and a half wide), and all of Wayne county east of Great Sodus Bay and Oswego county west of the Oswego river.

In this tract there were 28 townships, called "Military towns" to distinguish them from the towns afterwards created in erecting the counties enclosing them.

In 1786 the legislature created a military tract, 768,000 acres in the counties of Clinton, Franklin

daga county) near the northeast corner of that tract (the second "military" town south of Lake Ontario) and was carried south going from east to west.

The towns, placed in the order in which they were numbered, together with the counties which have since absorbed them, are as follows: No. 1, Lysander, Onondaga; 2, Hannibal, Oswego; 3, Cato, Cayuga; 4, Brutus, Cayuga; 5, Camillus, Onondaga; 6, Cicero, Onondaga; 7, Manlius, Onondaga; 8, Aurelius, Cayuga; 9, Marcellus, Onondaga; 10, Pompey, Onondaga; 11, Romulus, Seneca; 12, Scipio, Cayuga; 13, Sempronius, Cayuga; 14, Tully, Onondaga; 15, Fabius, Onondaga; 16, Ovid, Seneca; 17, Milton, Cayuga; 18, Locke, Cayuga; 19, Homer, Cort-

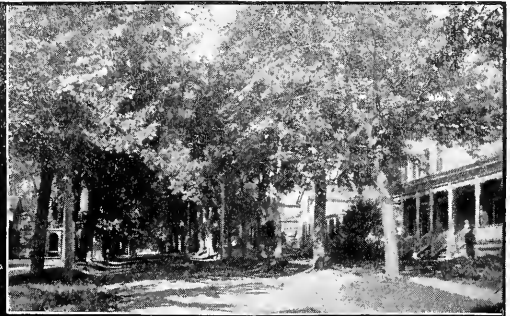
land; 20, Solon, Cortland; 21, Hector, Schuyler; 22, Ulysses, Tompkins; 23, Dryden, Tompkins; 24, Virgil, Cortland; 25, Cincinnatus, Cortland; 26, Junius, Seneca; 27, Galen, Wayne; 28, Sterling, Wayne and Cayuga.

The Federal government having offered lands in the west to the soldiers of the revolution, the state laid out the military tracts to keep as many here as possible, offering a bonus of 100 acres to privates who would relinquish their western claims and accept this offer of 600 acres of land in this state before July 1, 1790. The state reserved in each town two lots for schools, two for churches and two to be distributed among commissioned officers. The allotment of lands was to be made by drawing.

In default of a settlement on each 600 acres within seven years the land was to revert to the

The earliest settlement of the Military Tract was on the east shore of Cayuga lake, and so far as records go the settlers were the family of Roswell Franklin near Aurora, Cayuga county, who came up from Wysax, Penn., by boat, following the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers to Newtown (Elmira) thence crossing to the head of Seneca lake; thence by boat through that lake and Seneca river to Cayuga lake.

Sodus Bay was early regarded as one of the finest harbors on the great lakes. The bay enters a cove of the lake protected on either hand by headlands. Across its neck is about half a mile. Inland it widens to the distance of four miles. Its length from north to south is nearly seven miles. The site of the town proposed by



Russell, Photo.

FINE RESIDENCE STREETS.

Caroline St., east between Sodus and Glasgow Sts.
Caroline St., west from Factory St.

Caroline St., west from Lock St.
Lock St., south from De Zeng St.

state. Fifty acres of each lot called the "survey fifty" was subject to the charge of forty-eight shillings (\$6.00) to pay for surveying, and if that were not paid in two years the "survey fifty" was to be sold. Compliance with these two main conditions gave the patentee full title to the whole 600 acres.

The distribution of lots occurred July 3, 1790, under the direction of the governor, lieutenant-governor and four state officers. The names of the claimants of the land were placed on ballots in one box and numbers corresponding to the allotments were placed on ballots in another box. The person appointed by the commissioners first drew the ballot containing the number of the lot; in which manner each claimant's allotment was determined.

Charles Williamson, American agent for the Pultenay estate, was the headland on the west side of the bay. Mr. Williamson in 1793 wrote of the scenery as follows: "The first view of the place after passing through a timbered country from Geneva, twenty-eight miles, strike the eye of the beholder as one of the most magnificent landscapes human fancy can picture; and the beauty of the scene is not infrequently heightened by the appearance of large vessels navigating the lake."

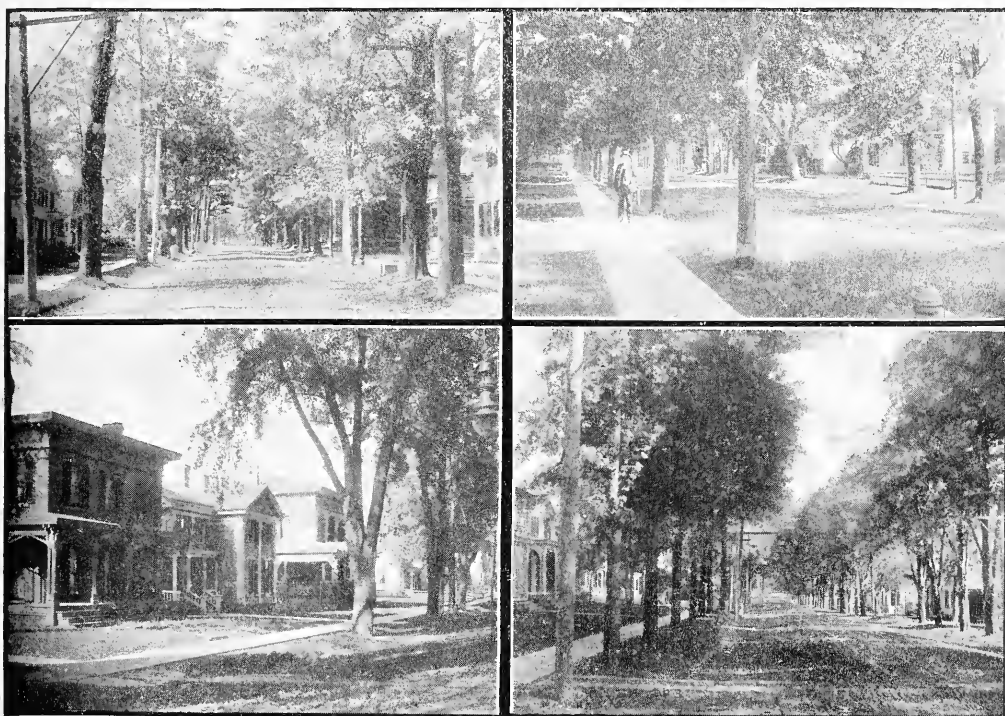
Sodus Bay was first selected for a settlement by Charles Williamson as the most feasible point for the shipment of the products of his large tract of country to the seaboard by an all water route, in 1794, at which time he cut roads from Palmyra and Phelps north to Sodus.

The survey of the proposed town was at once begun by Joseph Colt, who laid out a broad street, with a large public square, between the falls on Salmon creek and the anchorage on the Bay. The lots inside of the proposed corporation contained a quarter of an acre to a lot and those outside ten acres. The in-lots, as the first were called, were to be sold at \$100 each and the out-lots at four dollars an acre. The farming lands in the vicinity were to be offered at \$1.50 an acre. Thomas Little and one named Moffit were appointed the agents for the locality. A house for the tavern was erected at the cost of over \$500 and was opened by Moses and Jabez Sill. Mills were erected at the falls on Salmon Creek and wharfs on the bay and a large boat was launched upon the bay. The cost of the improvements for the first two years was \$20,000.

this place stands unrivalled; and perhaps no place in America can equal it. Fish of various kinds, many of them from the ocean, can be had at pleasure and a species of soft shelled turtle (weighing as much as above 20 pounds) may be procured in plenty, little inferior to the green turtle brought from the West Indies."

Clyde in 1815—The Old Map made for Major Frederick De Zeng when the North Side of the River was Uninhabited Gives the Names of Every Land Owner Here; Not a Dozen Families Lived on the South Side of the River:—

When there was no Clyde village and Block-house was only a small frontier hamlet with not more than a dozen families, all of whom lived



Russell, Photo.

PRETTY STREETS.

De Zeng St., west from Glasgow St.
Sodus St., west side, north from Caroline St.

Lock St., north from De Zeng St.
Glasgow St., north from De Zeng St.

Little or nothing more was ever done to promote this big scheme. Ague and fever and the British invasion during the war of 1812 put at end to Sodus as a large shipping point.

Charles Williamson writing of the proposed town on Sodus Bay in 1796 says: "This place is situated on a bay of the same name, which is well known as the best harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario. Few or none, even on the sea-coast, exceed it for spaciousness and beauty. The town stands on rising ground, on the west point of the bay, having the lake on the north, to appearance boundless as the ocean, and the bay to the east romantically intersected with islands and parts of the mainland stretching into it. Amongst the variety of fish all must yield to Sodus; for fishing, fowling, sailing or hunting

south of the river, Maj. Frederick De Zeng came up from the settlements on the south and set the surveyors at work mapping the locality for a village. The map, an old yellow document, now in the possession of DeLaney Stow, shows that it was in 1815.

It was the year 1810 that the Sodus street bridge was projected according to the statement of Mr. L. Redfield made to Joseph Watson, as will be seen by reference to Betsey King's reminiscences elsewhere in this work.

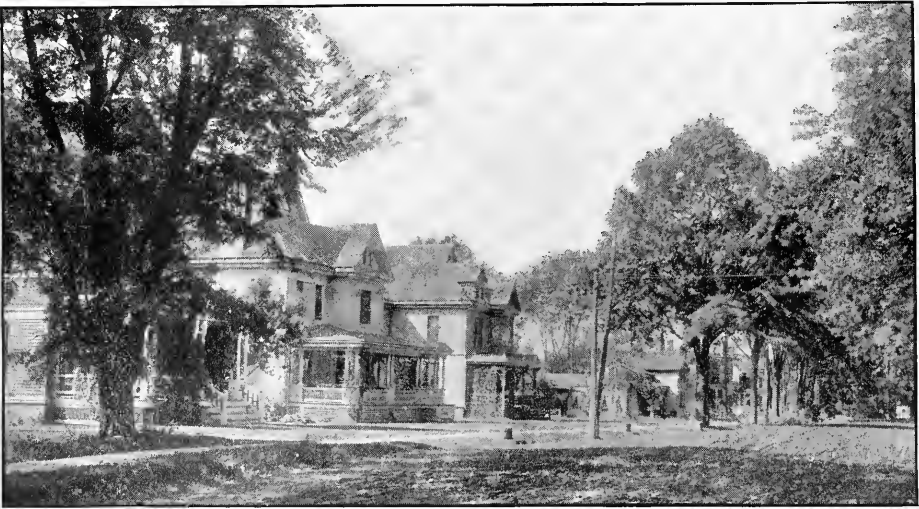
Maj. De Zeng having bought lot No. 45 of W. McLouth, south of the river, and a tract of 72 acres north of it, determined to stimulate the settlement by breaking into the wilderness at this point with surveyor's instruments. Besides, he had chosen his mill sites at this place and

that was another reason why he should get people here to live. He was one of the leading spirits in several land opening projects and was in a company which was about to engage in the opening of internal waterways across the new State of New York; and the Clyde river, then known by the Indians as Muddy stream and by the whites as the Canandaigua outlet, which was one of the main avenues into the interior west of the Oswego river, he considered the favorable course to be followed for a canal which he knew was to be projected, and which was authorized by the Legislature some seven years later.

The Major's surveyors ran two streets north and south from the river, which are known on the north side as Glasgow and Sodus streets and on the south side as Mill and Waterloo streets. Mill street was so called because of the two mills which he put up on the river, the grist mill on the south side and the saw mill on the north side, both on the west line of Glasgow street and close to the river. At that period the grist all came

of De Zeng's. They were owned respectively by J. Slaght and T. Vanderbilt, each containing fifty acres, and a Mr. Frisbie, fifty-seven acres.

South of the river the landowners of Blockhouse at that time were the following: From the west along the river front to Waterloo street were E. Dean, two lots, W. Mynderse, one lot, and W. W. McLouth, one lot, and on the corner of Waterloo and Water streets D. Vanderbilt a lot. Between Water street and the river and Waterloo and Mill streets was a single lot owned by J. Dickson. De Zeng reserved a large open lot east of Mill street, and south and east of him were tracts of open land owned by Messrs. Nicholas and J. Dickson. The latter, J. Dickson, owned the lot between Waterloo and Mill streets and Water and Geneva streets. He also owned a lot south of Geneva street, and south of him was a large lot reserved in the center of the village by Major De Zeng. Along the west side of Waterloo street south of Geneva, extending along both streets south and west, the lots were owned by J. E. West, E. Shirts, W. Andrews,



Russell, Photo.

WEST GENESEE ST., SOUTH SIDE, WEST FROM FACTORY ST.

from south of the river and the timber to be cut up principally from the north side where there was then nothing else but woods. Waterloo street was the highway or post road then leading south to Waterloo and the settlements in that part of the state. Sodus street led to the north to Sodus Bay. One east-and-west road was laid out north of the river, then scarcely more than a trackless opening. It is now Genesee street. An east-and-west street crossed Mill and Waterloo streets south of the river. It is called Water street. Farther south was Geneva street. The above seven streets were the only streets in the village at that time.

The only lots platted on this map lay south of the river and back as far as the bend in Waterloo street between that street and Mill street, with one tier along the west side of Waterloo street and tiers on both sides of Geneva street.

All of the tract now including the village plat north of the river was owned by Frederick De Zeng. Three narrow strips of open country running north from the river were on the east

W. D. Wolf, J. Work, J. Tyler, W. Garrett and R. Jones, lying along the river east of Mill street were two large tracts of unsettled land owned by J. McLouth and L. Fuller.

This was the entire list of property owners at Blockhouse in 1815. A few years later Wm. Steuben De Zeng, a son of the Major, bought all of his father's property here and he it was who caused to be laid out the village of Clyde.

Before the north side of the river was built up there was a brook which took its rise in a spring and flowed east into Vanderbilt creek on the east side of the village. The spring was between Glasgow and Sodus streets near the malt house, and the course of the creek was through the ravine that was filled up when the railroad came through, following pretty much the present line of the canal. The canal in fact receives the spring direct through its bed, the place being indicated by the bubbling of the water.

Clyde village corporation was originally one mile square but was afterwards raised to two



REV. V. N. YERGIN.

miles square. It was then reduced to a mile and a half square.

The McLouth tract comprised Lots 31 and 46. It was whittled down and was finally known as the Adams farm.

The corporation of Clyde included the Military lots, Nos. 31 in the north-western section of the corporation, 32 in the north-east, 45 in the south-west and 46 in the south-east. No. 31 was drawn by John Smedes, a surgeon's mate, 32 by Isaac Ledyard, a surgeon, and 46 by Staph McRae, also a surgeon. No. 45 was the school and gospel reserve, as was also No. 33 on the east of the village.

The Presbyterian church was "instituted" July 8, 1814, by the Rev. Francis Pomeroy of Lyons, N. Y., and the Rev. Hypocrates Roe, of Palmyra, N. Y. On July 9 the church was regularly organized with the following charter members: Samuel Garlic, Ezra Lewis, Erastus Wilder, William Diddie, John Grow, Nabby Lewis and Sally Grow; Messrs. Garlic, Lewis and Wilder were elected ruling elders; the latter was also elected to the office of deacon, and on the following Sunday, July 10, they were all duly installed.

Captain Luther Redfield was duly installed as an elder Sept. 4, 1825, and Dr. A. F. Hendricks attained a like position, and was ordained as such December 23, 1832.

About the year 1828 a Covenanters or Scotch Presbyterian church was formed, but its life was short and uneventful, and the organization was soon given up and its members returned to the mother church.

The first settled pastor, the Rev. Charles Mosher, was installed July 13, 1820. In 1825 he made the address of welcome when Governor DeWitt Clinton passed through the village on the

"Young Lion of the West," the first canal boat that passed through Clyde.

During the first years succeeding the organization, the services were held in the school house south of the river, that side being known as the Lauraville District. Subsequently, until the erection of a house of worship, the services were held in the second story of the building on the corner of Geneva and Waterloo streets, now owned and occupied by J. E. Cotton and family.

The corner stone of the first church edifice was laid with appropriate exercises in August 1829, and dedicated the latter part of the same year, under the ministerial leadership of the Rev. B. F. Pratt, who served as stated supply from December 1, 1825, to July 4, 1830. It was a frame building and cost \$5,500. It occupied the same place as the present edifice, but faced east. The foundation was very high, so that the auditorium was reached by a wide flight of twelve or fifteen steps. It is described as nearly square, and presented a barnlike appearance, with two rows of small windows, galleries on the north and south sides, and the pulpit in the east end. It was ornamented with a large square tower, in which was the town clock; above the tower was an hexagonal spire with five balconies; on the very top was a weather vane, the whole surmounted with a lightning rod of ancient pattern. During the last years of this edifice the music of the congregation was led by an orchestra which occupied a platform at the east end and was composed of Mr. Wm. Munn, who played the bass viol, Moses Munn, violin, J. T. Vanbuskirk, flute,



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

while Mrs. Dr. E. M. Roffee presided at the melodeon.

In March, 1870, the Rev. Mr. J. R. Young, the pastor, during whose incumbency the new church was conceived, erected and dedicated, preached three most suggestive and stimulating sermons on "Religious Prosperity," in which he showed that it was impossible to do the Lord's work successfully amid unfavorable surroundings. During the delivery of these discourses Mr. Young made no reference to the necessity of a new church in Clyde, but at the conclusion of the third sermon he requested the people to meet him on the following evening. At the hour appointed, though the attendance was not large, there was a fairly good representation of the congregation; and before the meeting adjourned *Ten Thousand* dollars had been subscribed toward the erection of a new edifice! The total cost of the church was about \$30,000. On the day of

Gothic in style standing north and south, length ninety-nine feet, width thirty-five feet. The front is surmounted by two towers, one 140 feet and the other 85 feet in height. The base of the towers are about fifteen feet square.

On April 25, 1870, the building committee adopted the plan for the new church. The following June the destruction of the old structure began. First the steeple above the bell was sawed off and pulled over. Hundreds assembled to see it fall, many securing pieces of timbers as relics. The bell was then lowered and the balance of the steeple pulled down. The rest of the building quickly went the same way. On August 25, 1870, the corner stone of the new church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The dedication occurred over a year later, Nov. 16, 1871.

By means of festivals and entertainments the ladies raised the money with which to purchase



Loaned by Adelaide Conklin.

RAILROAD YARDS IN 1860.

Old Water Tank and Wood Yard—Old Time Locomotive—Seen after a Blizzard.

dedication \$3,000 more was raised. During the year the church was building a great revival was in progress, and on April 2, 1871, seventy-eight were received into the church. On Wednesday evening, April 25, 1870, his friends gave Mr. Young a donation of \$200, \$150 of which he gave to the organ fund, and the balance to the general building fund, notwithstanding he had already given \$200 and afterwards gave \$150 more.

The building committee comprised Moses Munn, George O. Baker, Moody Dennington, Stephen Streeter and Thomas Smith, of which Mr. Munn was chairman until his death, when George O. Baker, Esq., was chosen to that position. S. H. Briggs was elected treasurer of the building fund, and J. M. Nichols collector of the same.

On April 25, 1870, the building committee adopted the plans for the new church. It is

the organ and other church furnishings. The organ cost \$3,000.

Rev. Alfred C. Roe, the first pastor after the church was completed, arrived in 1873 and served four years as pastor. The pastorate of the Rev. R. E. Wilson was the longest, during which time the parsonage was built, largely the gift of Gen. Charles P. Kingsbury of Watertown, Mass., in memory of his mother. Other contributors were Moody Dennington, Rev. Robert E. Wilson, Nathan Hovey, Isaac Miller, Mary Kingsbury, Adaline Ely, Thomas J. Whitney and Sylvanus J. Sayles. The deed for the parsonage bears date Jan. 1, 1869. Before the parsonage was completed Mr. Wilson fell down the steps to the entrance improvised of boxes, and broke a leg from the effects of which he never recovered.

The pastorate of Rev. W. H. Bates was the next longest, twelve years. On his departure he was remembered with some valuable gifts.

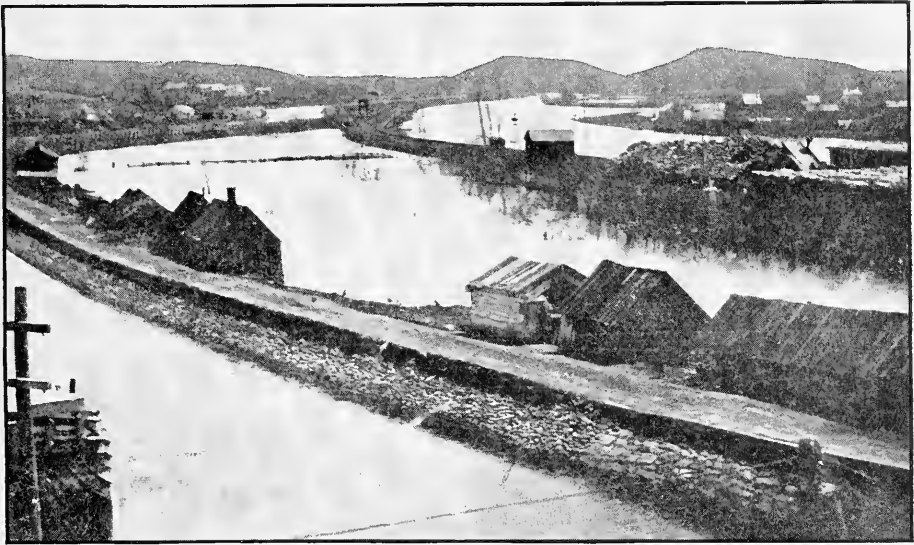
The pastorate of Rev. J. Calvin Mead, D. D., continued nearly four years, during which time the church was renovated and frescoed at a cost of nearly \$1,000.

During the closing year of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Strong, 1880, the indebtedness of the society, \$9,000, was cancelled.

Dr. Bates and Dr. Mead are the only ex-pastors living. The former resides at Clifton Springs and supplies important pulpits. The latter is the pastor of Bethesda Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Mrs. Alfred C. Roe is living in the old Wickham homestead at Mansfield, Vt. Both her daughters are missionaries, while the only son is in business in Brooklyn, N. Y. Judge Robert N. Wilson, the only son of the Rev. R. E. Wilson, lives in Philadelphia. Rev. Courtney H. Fenn, a grandson, is a missionary at Peking, China. Mrs. Dr. Strong lives with

rear of the church to the side of the pulpit; electric lighting has been installed, individual communion cups introduced, and new hymn books purchased; the sheds have been repaired and put in first class condition, and the Manse has been painted inside and out. The church is united and happy, and why should it not be when such substantial prosperity attends their labors?

Pastors and their Terms of Service: (From 1809 to 1819 itinerante missionaries preached, the church being organized July 8, 1814):—1819—'22, Rev. Chas. Mosher, P. 1823-'4, Rev. Jabez Spicer, S. S. 1825-'30, Rev. B. F. Pratt, S. S. 1831-'2, Rev. C. TenEyke, S. S. 1832-'3, Rev. Jas. Boyle, and Rev. J. C. Moore, S. S. 1833-'5, Rev. Maltby Gelston, P. 1836-'9, Rev. Josiah Fisher, S. S. 1840, Rev. John Gray, S. S. 1841, Rev. Jas. Barney, S. S. 1842-'7, Rev. S. J. M. Beebe, P. 1848, Revs. S. J. Parker, S. S. and J. W. Ray, 1849-'55, Rev. John Ward, P. 1856-'69, Rev. Robt. E. Wilson, P. 1870-'2, Rev. J. R. Young, S. S. 1873-'6, Rev. Alfred C. Roe,



Loaned by Adelaide Conklin.

RIVER FRONT IN 1840.

Flood Scene—Canal and River Overflowed—Ravine in Foreground full of Water.

her daughter, Bessie, who was the organist during her father's pastorate and whose husband, Rev. Arno Moore, is preaching to the mountain whites at Huntsville, Tenn. Miss Fanny Strong went to Peking, China, as a missionary and there married Rev. John N. B. Smith of Ningpo, China, who is now pastor at Page, N. D. Helen, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Prof. Campbell of Essex Falls, N. J., while the only son, Rev. E. K. Strong, is the efficient and highly esteemed pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian church, San Francisco, Cal.

At the beginning of the present pastorate the membership of the church was 201; there have been received into fellowship 206, but the losses by death and removal are so great that the present membership is only about 240. During this pastorate the property has been greatly improved, the exterior of the church having been beautifully and substantially stained and painted; the auditorium and lecture room have been recarpeted; the organ has been moved from the

P. 1877, Vacant. 1878-'9, Rev. A. K. Strong, D.D., P. 1880-'91, Rev. W. H. Bates, D.D., P. 1892-'5, Rev. J. C. Mead, D.D., P. 1896—(present), Rev. V. N. Yergin, P.

The present pastor is Rev. Vernon Yergin.

Board of Ruling Elders:—William D. Munn, ordained March 15, 1849; M. Coleman Syron, ordained Dec. 10, 1871; Derrick Douglass, ordained Jan. 25, 1891; A. L. Ketchum, ordained March 26, 1891; George A. Brown, ordained Dec. 31, 1891; John Benning, ordained Dec. 29, 1895; F. P. Munn, ordained Jan. 26, 1902.

Deacons:—Albert A. Ketchum, ordained Dec. 19, 1877.

Trustees:—Alex. Graham, George A. Brown, E. B. Palmer, Edwin Sands, A. L. Ketchum, William McMath, H. T. Lee. Treasurer, Lloyd Stevens.

Officers of the Sunday School:—John Benning, superintendent; E. Q. Corrin, chorister; Miss Helen M. Syron, secretary, treasurer and pianist;



REV. C. A. NUTTING.

A. L. Van Tassel, Dr. Eber Inman, Guy Van Winkle, librarians.

Women's Missionary Society:—Mrs. V. N. Yergin, president; Mrs. I. H. Syron, Mrs. E. M. Roffee, vice-presidents; Miss B. B. Ryerson, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Inman, secretary; Mrs. Rose Baker, secretary of literature.

Ladies' Aid Society:—Mrs. E. R. Bockoven, president; Mrs. Lloyd Stevens, vice-president; Mrs. A. L. Van Tassel, secretary and treasurer.

Y. P. S. C. E.:—Miss Grace M. Barrett, president; A. W. Yergin, vice-president; Miss Josephine Francisco, secretary; Miss Nellie Bettles, treasurer.

Judges of Wayne county; in alphabetical order; date of taking office and terms served. [They were common pleas judges until 1846]—Adams, Wm. H., May 12, 1846; Cowles, G. W., 1864—'9, '74—'9, '86; Collins, T. W., 1880—'5; Hallett, J. W., April 19, 1825; Jerome, Hiram K., Jan. 29, 1840; Ketchum, Leander, 1852—'9; Middleton, G. H., June, 1847; McLouth, C., 1869; Norton, L. M., 1870—'3; Palmer, O. H., April 12, 1843; Sisson, Wm., Jan. 30, 1830; Sherwood, Lyman, 1860—'3, Sawyer, S. N., 1898—1909; Tiffany, A. R., March 28, 1827.

The First Birth in Galen, before it was erected as a town, was Isaac Godfrey, born February 1, 1802.

First Baptist Church—The earliest preaching in this denomination at Clyde was in a school-house on the south side of the river about 1817. Among the earliest of the clergy who preached here for any length of time was Rev. Joseph Potter who was here about 1819 and '20. It was some years later, however, before the church was organized and there was regular preaching. The organization of that time continued down to 1861, when owing to the falling off of membership the denomination suffered a decline that resulted in its dissolution. Some time after Rev. Joseph Potter was here came Rev. Jared Blakeman who was the first regular pastor of that society. In 1832 James Dickson made a gift to the church of the site which has since been occupied by the Baptist church structure, and the same year witnessed the beginning of the construction of the building which was not completed until the following year. This church was used by the old society until it broke up. After the present organization was formed it was some time before it obtained possession of the old building. Following Rev. Jared Blakeman the pastors of the old society were as follows:—Rev. Luke Morley, who was the first to preach in the church building, 1832—'7; Rev. Benjamin Putnam, here one year; Rev. E. J. Maxwell until 1842; Rev. J. Mitchell, here until April, 1844; Rev. Wm. E. Webb, until April, 1846; Rev. J. B. Vrooman, until Feb. 1850; Rev. Wm. I. Loomis, from June, 1850, only a short time; Rev. S. B. Gilbert, until Feb. 1855; Rev. Wm. Cormack, from April, 1855, for two years; Rev. H. D. Cooley, from July, 1857, here one year; Rev. W. C. Hubbard, from May, 1858, here one year.

The first clerk of the old society was Stephen Hull; the others in the order named were Jonathan Bellamy, E. Canfield, J. S. L'Amoreaux, S. J. Lape, Daniel Saxton, C. C. Ellis, J. Y. Andrews. Among the earliest of the deacons of



Loaned by Mrs. Carrie German.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

that time were Joel Blakeman, Jonathan Bellamy, Stephen Hiel, Asahel Ticknor, Tunis Smith, S. J. Lape, Hiram Burton, E. Canfield, James Slack, A. Waterbury and Daniel Osborne.



REV. C. H. MOSCRIPT.
Former Pastor Baptist Church.

On Sept. 10, 1864, fifty persons, members of the old Baptist organization in this village, met in Perkins' hall and effected a strong Baptist church organization. Rev. Wm. H. Steeger was the chairman and John Bostwick the clerk. Those elected trustees were A. Devereaux, P. Sloan, B. Jones, J. Vandenburg and J. S. L'Amoreaux; deacons, Lafontaine Russell and Hiram Burton; treasurer and collector, A. Delaney. For a few years the meetings were held in the hall. Then a member of the church bought a half interest in the church building on Caroline street, now the Free Methodist church but then not in use, and the Baptist church society worshipped there until 1870 when they secured the Baptist church structure on the corner of Sodus and North Park streets and returned to the building where they belonged. In 1877 the church was repaired and refurnished at a cost of \$4,000 including the construction of the new front, which gave it a new and much improved appearance.

John Bostwick was the first clerk of the new society and then followed N. P. Colvin, Reuben Harper and George A. Brown down to 1878. The deacons down to the same year were Ashahel Ticknor, Hiram Burton, Chester Smith, Lafontaine Russell, Prosper Sloan and Mark Canning. Among those who served as trustees were G. C. Thompson, Mathew Mackie, A. N. DeLaney, Reuben Burton, Alfred Sloan and Abram Knight.

Immediately following the close of Rev. Andrew Wilkins' pastorate, in March 1876, a youth in age and appearance was called to the pulpit for a Sunday pending supply. Rev. Charles H. Moscript was his name, then pursuing his studies at the Rochester Theological Seminary and unable to give much of his time to the church. Engaging in manners and intellectual he easily led the church and also aided the movement in building and improvements which had begun before he came upon the field. We find that in a business meeting, March 17, 1877, he acted as clerk and there presented resolutions calling for the remodelling of the church and the election of a building committee, which upon being chosen consisted of Amos N. DeLaney, P. S. Sloan, A. F. Devereaux, G. A. Brown and H. Kelly. The work went on immediately and upon the completion and dedication of the remodeled edifice, Oct. 3, 1877, a new era in the church was opened. C. H. Moscript was ordained the following day,

Oct. 4, by a council of the Baptist church of Wayne county. The month previous Mr. Moscript had transferred his membership from a church at Saratoga Springs to this church, and had accepted the call to be its regular pastor; and noticeably conforming to a habit or co-ordination of important events in biography of Baptist ministers, he married—at about this time—Belle, the daughter of the foremost family of the church, A. N. DeLaney. Dr. Moscript, now preaching in the eastern part of the state, is an author of several books published by the American Baptist Publication Society.

At the time the affairs of the society were at low ebb the Rev. J. B. Vrooman, who had been pastor of the old organization, wrote from his home at Point Chautauqua offering to place his services and means at the disposal of the church with the result that he was called and was here from 1883 to 1890. He aided in the firm establishment of the church society by sound counsel and ripe judgment. He died July 5, 1891, at the age of 78 years.

The pastors—Rev. Wm. H. Stieger, 1862-'5; Rev. T. Spencer Harrison, Nov. 5, 1865 to March, 1867; Rev. Volney O. Page, August 1867 to April 1869; Rev. T. H. Green, July 1869 to July 1870; Rev. J. Reynolds, May 1872 to July 1873; Rev. Andrew Wilkins, Sept. 1873 to Feb. 1876; Rev. C. H. Moscript, May 1876 to Oct. 1878; Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, Oct. 1878 to March 1879; Rev. J. C. Thomas, May 1879 to June 1881; Rev. W. H. Latourette, June 1881 to April 1882; Rev. L. B. Albert, May 1882 to May 1883; Rev. J. B. Vrooman, Dec. 1883 to Jan. 1890; Rev. J. H. Caughn, May 1890 to May 1891; Rev. C. H. Howes, Sept. 1891 to April 1895; Rev. James Thom, June 1895 to May 1896; Rev. Mr. Negus, June 1896 to July 1896; Rev. G. W. Strutt, Sept. 1896 to Nov. 1898; Rev. P. E. Ogden, Nov. 1898 to April 1899; Rev. C. W. Bachelder, April 1899 to Oct. 1900; Rev. G. Leroy Hall, Jan. 1901 to March 1904; Rev. C. A. Nutting, the present pastor, came in May, 1904.

Alton—The proposal to erect the town of Alton was made to the Legislature in 1847. It was proposed to take in parts of the towns of Sodus, Rose and Huron. The argument favoring the town was that the inhabitants of Huron



REV. J. B. VROOMAN,
Twice Pastor Baptist Church.

west of the bay had no medium of communication with the eastern part of the town except by a toll bridge and "much of the land, though naturally fertile and easily cultivated, remains waste and uncultivated."



Loaned by Clyde Lodge, F. & A. M.

AARON GRISWOLD,
Godfather Griswold Chap. R. A. M.

Aaron Griswold was a promoter, manufacturer and banker in the early part of the history of Clyde and actively engaged in public enterprises, being one of those who engineered the project of a railroad between Syracuse and Rochester through this section. As early as 1822 he was engaged in the construction of canal boats. He and his father that year building one at King's bridge and floating it down the river launched it into the canal at Clyde, the first boat afloat on the canal at this place. The family was then living on a farm of 300 acres two miles south of Lyons, which his father bought and settled upon in 1815. And though Aaron Griswold was in Clyde a great deal at that time he did not engage in business here until 1836. He was born in Fairfield, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1799, and was twelve years old when his father moved to the farm near Lyons. In Feb. 1823 he married Hannah Romeyn. Their children were James R., Mary L., Charles W. and Susan A.

The latter is Mrs. Albert F. Redfield now living in this village. Stephen Ferguson and Aaron Griswold were engaged in building canal boats in 1826 and the latter was engaged in constructing canals and railroads in Pennsylvania and New Jersey from 1828 to 1831.

Aaron Griswold in 1831 went into the mercantile business at Lock Berlin with Wm. Ford and in March, 1836, came to Clyde to engage in trade in company with Benjamin Ford, purchasing the Clyde hotel in 1840 and conducting it two years. Griswold & Chapman in 1843 purchased the flouring and saw mills on the north side of the river and the grist mill on the south side with the water rights and started a store at the corner of Ford and Glasgow streets. In August 1848 Mr. Griswold sold out all of his business interests in Clyde to Luther Redfield and that fall and winter spent his time working in the interest of the proposed Rochester and Syracuse railroad, going west in August 1849, and on June 1, 1851, Mr. Griswold having returned to Clyde he in company with Charles S. DePuy, Wm. C. Ely and H. G. Groesback purchased the flouring mill in Clyde, which in October 1854 they sold out to Briggs, Coffin & Co. On Feb. 1, 1860, Mr. Griswold purchased an interest in the Briggs' bank and in 1866 an interest in the Clyde Paper Manufacturing Company of which he was elected president; in March, 1869, Mr. Griswold with Charles G. Elliott purchased the fixtures, etc. of the First National Bank of Clyde and engaged as private bankers. He died Feb. 10, 1883.

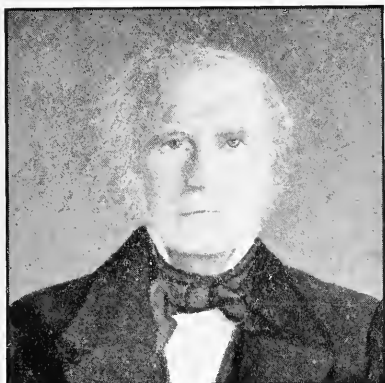
Wayne County—Population in 1825:—Macedon 1,903, Ontario 2,732, Palmyra 2,613, Williamson 3,190, Arcadia 3,479, Lyons 3,068, Sodus 2,496, Galen 2,935, Savannah 452, Wolcott 3,893—total, 26,761. There were then in the county 26 grist mills, 83 saw mills, 19 fulling mills, 20 carding machines.



Shippler, Photo.

OFFICERS OF GRISWOLD CHAPTER, NO. 201, R. A. M.

Top Row (left to right): E. M. Ellenwood, J. J. Cookingham, Dr. T. H. Hallett, Dr. G. D. Barrett, J. L. Deridder, Prof. Tallman, L. Nichols. Lower Row (left to right): W. N. Field, G. G. Rowe, J. E. McGinnis, W. Wiles, W. R. Vrooman.



Loaned by Clyde Lodge, F. & A. M.

JOHN CONDIT,
Charter Master Clyde Lodge, F. & A. M.

The First Locomotive in Clyde came to this village over the Syracuse & Rochester railroad, then in process of construction, from the east Nov. 11, 1852. The road then had been built as far west as Clyde and was in process of construction in the village. In April, 1853, The Clyde Times announced that "one passenger train a day goes through the village in each direction, going west about ten A. M. and east about three P. M." The next announcement was that regular trains would begin running on this road about June 1, 1853, and that the fare between Syracuse and Clyde would be seventy-five cents and between Syracuse and Lyons ninety cents, about the same as at present.

On May 31, 1853, it was announced that the "Rochester & Syracuse direct railroad" would be opened on June 6, 1853, with a way train leaving Clyde in the morning and an emigrant train at night, in each direction, adding, "the express trains will not be put on under a fortnight."

Clyde Lodge, No. 341, F. and A. M.—[Condensed from an elaborate history compiled by George O. Baker]—On June 7, 1823, the Grand Lodge granted a charter to John Lewis as Master, Henry W. Northrup as Senior Warden, and Artimus Humeston as Junior Warden, to organize, institute and open a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be known as Galen Lodge, No. 367, to be held in the town of Galen, N. Y.

The first meeting of the lodge, Oct. 15, 1823, was held in the store building of Sylvester Clark, now occupied as a residence by Mr. Cotton on the corner of Waterloo and Geneva streets, on the south side of the river, in a room then used for nearly all the public assemblages of the place. There were present John Lewis, W. M.; Hibbard West, S. W.; Artimus Humeston, J. W.; Jabez Spicer, Secretary; Abram Knapp, Treasurer; Nelson Smith, S. D.; John Condit, J. D., and brethren Peleg Petteys, Edward Burrell, Levi Tuttle, David W. Perrine, James Sears, Eli Frisbie, Arza Lewis, William DeGoyler, and visiting brothers James M. Watson, and Sanford Sisson. Several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

John Lewis, the first master, was a practicing physician. He died in 1834, and his remains lie in the Masonic lot in Maple Grove cemetery where they were taken by the Clyde Lodge from the old cemetery.

Soon after the organization of the lodge the alleged expose of Masonry by Morgan and his tragic disappearance resulted in the decline of the order at Clyde, and "we find," writes Mr. Baker, "this final record of Galen Lodge, No. 367:—

"At a regular meeting of the Galen Lodge held at the lodge room in the Clyde Hotel, Feb. 15, 1832. Lodge opened in due form. Members present, John Condit, Worshipful Master; T. J. Whiting, Daniel Dunn, S. M. Welch, J. A. Pendleton, A. Lewis, Orren W. Giles. Lodge closed in due form."

"This faithful band of seven masons met,"



Shipler, Photo.

OFFICERS OF CLYDE LODGE, NO. 341, F. & A. M.

Top Row (left to right): N. Arnold, H. Kenyon, F. Baker, E. Scutt, G. J. Lauster. Lower Row (left to right): J. J. Cookingham, Dr. G. D. Barrett, Dr. D. L. Edwards, George Ware, J. E. McGinnis.

adds Mr. Baker, "opened the lodge in due form, and, so far as records show, closed in due form for the last time."

"The next heard of masonry in Clyde" continues Mr. Baker, "was in 1854—twenty-two years after the last meeting of old Galen lodge. At the Grand Lodge held in June 1854, a charter was granted for the formation of Clyde Lodge, No. 341, Free and Accepted Masons. The charter bore date July 6th, 1854. The first meeting was held July 25, 1854.

"John Condit, who had been the Worshipful Master of old Galen Lodge when it 'closed in due form,' was named in the charter as Worshipful Master; Joseph Watson, Senior Warden; and Joseph Welling, Junior Warden. Joseph Watson had been made a mason in Galen Lodge and had kept the faith."

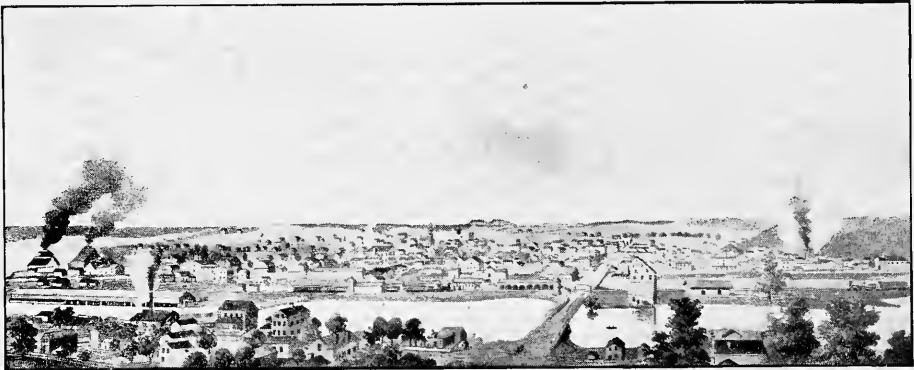
The actual number of members enrolled in Galen Lodge was 68. When the lodge suspended its meetings were being held in the ball room of the Clyde hotel.

John Condit, prominent in the community, carried on blacksmithing, and erected a brick block on Columbia street in the eastern part of which he had his shop. It is now occupied by Winters' restaurant and Wood's barber shop. He was a

At the second meeting of Clyde Lodge, No. 341, held August 8, 1854, the following officers were installed:—John Condit, worshipful master; Joseph Watson, senior warden; Joseph Welling, junior warden; William C. Ely, treasurer; Aaron Griswold, secretary; W. G. Elliott, senior deacon; S. J. Child, junior deacon; Abner Hand, tiler.

Wm. C. Ely, treasurer, a leading capitalist of Clyde, held the office six years. He died in 1886. Aaron Griswold, the secretary, was a charter member of Griswold chapter—named in his honor—and was engaged in several occupations, merchant, boat builder, contractor, paper manufacturer, banker. He died in 1883. W. G. Elliott was a physician and druggist. He served the Union in the rebellion, and is now residing in Pontiac, Mich. Sylvester J. Child was a jeweler. He died in 1898.

Dr. Samuel Weed, a native of the town of Galen, practiced until his death in 1879. I. Thalheimer was received in the lodge in September, 1864, and is now the oldest living member. He now resides in Rochester. John Vandenberg, master in 1871-'3, was a lawyer of prominence, twice Member of Assembly and once District Attorney. He died in 1894. Dr. J. N. Arnold,



Loaned by D. L. Stow.

CLYDE IN 1856.

colonel in the militia and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in February, 1864 and was buried with Masonic honors.

"Joseph Watson, familiarly known as Captain Joe Watson and 'Uncle' Joe Watson was a man of varied occupations—canal-boat captain, keeper of line barn, merchant and a model farmer," writes Mr. Baker. "For many years he owned and resided on the farm on the south side of the river, now owned by Hemingway, and those old enough to remember will recall what a typical farm that was, and the kindly greeting of its owner always warmed the hearts of the brethren who stopped there. Brother Watson was the second Master of the lodge. He continued to be a member until his death in 1881."

Joseph Welling, at the time he was named Junior Warden in the charter, was a lawyer of mark. He had been elected District Attorney the fall before and was then serving his first year in that office. Brother Welling about 1856 or 1857, moved to Lyons and later became Master of Humanity Lodge, No. 406. He was the first Colonel of the Ninth Heavy Artillery in the War of the Rebellion, and afterwards practiced law in Lyons and in Rochester. He died not many years since.

master in 1876-'7, was a courtly gentleman whose death occurred in 1902. Hial A. Waterbury, master in 1894-'6, was a retired farmer of large means whose death occurred in 1898.

The last of the charter members to "join the great majority" was Sylvester J. Child, who died Jan. 8, 1898.

Moses Munn was the first initiated, Aug, 22, 1854. He died in 1871.

The first regular lodge room was in Odd Fellows' hall on the site of John Stock's building. The first meeting of the Masons in the present lodge room in the Graham block, then known as the Miller block, was April 5, 1864.

Clyde lodge is the mother of Red Creek lodge which was formed in 1864, Rose lodge in 1865, and Savannah lodge in 1867. On July 9, 1874, Clyde lodge laid the corner stone of the new High school of the village of Clyde on the north side of the river.

Griswold Chapter, No. 201, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1867. The first officers:—H. P., Aaron Griswold; K., J. Hasbrook Suhler; S., Robt. Dobyus; T., Hugh Boyd; C. of H., Seth Smith; P. S., Dr. Jas. M. Horn; R. A. C., John Tremper; M. of 1st V., Edward B. Wells;

M. of 2d V., Jacob Strauss; M. of 3d V., George O. Baker.

Masters of old Galen lodge:—John Lewis (charter) 1823-'5; Artimus Humestone, 1826-'8; John Condit, 1831 to the time of suspension, some years elapsing between that period and the organization of the Clyde lodge.

Elective Officers of Clyde Lodge from July 25, 1854, to December 31, 1905:—

	<i>W. Master.</i>	<i>Sr. Warden.</i>	<i>Jr. Warden.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
1854	John Condit	Jos Watson	Jos Welling	W C Ely	Aaron Griswold
55	" "	" "	Moses Munn	" "	W G Elliott
56	Jos Watson	Jos Welling	W C Elliott	" "	Seth Smith
57	W G Elliott	Aaron Griswold	Moses Munn	" "	Wellington Colvin
58	Aaron Griswold	Samuel Weed	I Thalheimer	" "	Byron Ford
59	" "	" "	Seth Smith	" "	" "
60	" "	" "	" "	P M De Zeng	S H Skinner
61	Samuel Weed	Seth Smith	D O O A Burnham	Jos Watson	J F Van Buskirk
62	Aaron Griswold	Samuel Weed	Seth Smith	" "	J H Jones
63	" "	" "	Hartwell Start	" "	" "
64	Samuel Weed	Geo O Baker	" "	" "	I Thalheimer
65	Geo O Baker	Edw B Wells	D O O A Burnham	Aaron Griswold	B F Clark
66	" "	" "	" "	" "	E F Palmer
67	Edw B Wells	John Vandenberg	J M Searritt	S H Briggs	J F Van Buskirk
68	" "	" "	G L Osborne	I Thalheimer	J A Hamilton
69	" "	J M Searritt	Thos Robinson	" "	Jno Newton
70	" "	John Vandenberg	Jacob Strauss	" "	J N Arnold
71	Jno Vandenberg	John Tremper	D C Myers	" "	" "
72	" "	D C Myers	W H Barnes	" "	" "
73	" "	J. A Hamilton	N A Finch	Seth Smith	J W Hinman
74	Edw B Wells	D C Myers	W N Field	Hartwell Start	" "
75	" "	" "	J N Arnold	W H Groesbeck	F S Reed, three
76	J N Arnold	W N Field	J W Hinman	occupied the po-	meetings. J E
77	" "	" "	T W Mackie	sition down to	McGinnis, the
78	Geo O Baker	T W Mackie	S G Babcock	1887.	present secreta-
79	" "	S G Babcock	Francis Noy		ry, followed
80	Edw B Wells	Francis Noy	W W Legg		Reed and served
81	Francis Noy	W W Legg	F H Terry		continuously
82	Edw B Wells	Paul Greiner	J G Corrigan		since, (the re-
83	W N Field	A H Smith	Thos Williams		markably long
84	" "	J P Ruf	J R Miller		period of thirty
85	" "	J R Miller	J G Corrigan		years.)
86	" "	C H Hamilton	J J Cookingham		
87	C H Hamilton	W W Legg	J H Childs	Louis Nichols	
88	John P Ruf	G R Bacon	G P Livingston	" "	
89	" "	Thos Williams	E C Myers	" "	
90	" "	J S Barnard	W W Legg	J J Cookingham,	
91	" "	J R Miller	W A Patten	the present treas-	
92	G R Bacon	H A Waterbury	W R Vrooman	urer, having oc-	
93	" "	" "	" "	cupied the place	
94	H A Waterbury	W R Vrooman	B N Marriott	ever since.	
95	" "	" "	" "		
96	" "	B N Marriott	A C Lux		
97	B N Marriott	A C Lux	C E Jones		
98	" "	C E Jones	D L Edwards		
99	" "	E Q Corrin	" "		
1900	E Q Corrin	D L Edwards	G D Barrett		
01	" "	" "	" "		
02	" "	" "	" "		
03	D L Edwards	G D Barrett	G W Ware		
04	" "	" "	" "		
05	G D Barrett	G W Ware	G L Thorpe		

County Clerks; Terms of Those Who have Held that Position, [Alphabetical Order]: Barber Jr, John, 1826-'31; Bixby, Abel J, 1879-81; Cuyler, John L, 1832-'4; Chapman, Daniel, 1842-'6; Collins, Thaddeus W, 1867-'9; Cuyler, Ledyard S, 1894—(present incumbent.)

Foster, Cullen, 1835-'9; Gavitt, Saxton B, 1852-'7; Gates, Alfred H, 1873-'5; Hawley, James, 1840-'1; Lyon Lyman, 1858-'63; Mason, Clark, 1864-'6; McGonigal, 1882-'4.)

Peacock, Fred, 1891-'3; Richard-on, Israel J, 1824-'5; Redfield, Albert F, 1870-'2; Sweeting, Volney H, 1876-'8; Thomas, Byron, 1885-'7; Williams, Alexander B, 1847-'51; Wells, Edward B, 1888-'90.

Officers of Clyde Lodge, 1905:—Master, Dr. G. D Barrett; Sr W, G W Ware; Jr. W., Dr. J. L. Thorpe; S D, C E Zeluff; J. D., N. H. Arnold; S M of C, George J. Lauster; J. M. of C, E. Inman; Tiler, H. P. Kenyon. These officers were publicly installed January 2d, 1905.

The First Attorneys admitted to practice in the county of Wayne at the Court of Common Pleas (first session) held at the Presbyterian church, Lyons, Tuesday May 27, 1823, Judges Tallmadge, Sisson, Arne and Monax on the bench, were the following—

Wm. H. Adams, Frederick Smith, Orville L. Holly, Wm. J. Hough, Graham H. Chapin, Hugh Jameson, John Fleming, Jr., Wm. Wells, Alexander R. Tiffany, Thomas P. Baldwin, Charles F. Smith, Edward M. Coe, David Hudson, Jesse Clark, Nathan Parke, Lansing B. Mizner, Jared Willson, Lemuel W. Ruggles, Mark H. Sibley, John Burton.



Loaned by Himself.

LATE REV. C. W. WALKER.

The First Methodist Church was organized at a meeting held at the school house on the south side of the river, Nov. 23, 1824, by Revs. Joseph Gardner and Isaac Chase. The first trustees elected were Isaac Chase, Jabez Cook and Benjamin S. Wright. The organization of the church was the result of a revival held in that year by Rev. John Robinson of the South Sodus charge, who was the first to fill the pulpit, the church until 1833 being supplied by clergymen on the circuit. Services were held in the same school house until the first house of worship was erected in 1831. It was a frame structure 30x60 feet and cost \$1,900. It stood on the present site of the church and was occupied for twenty-eight years. The building was finally sold to the Free Methodist society, who still own it, and it now stands on a lot on the south side of Catharine street next east of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage.

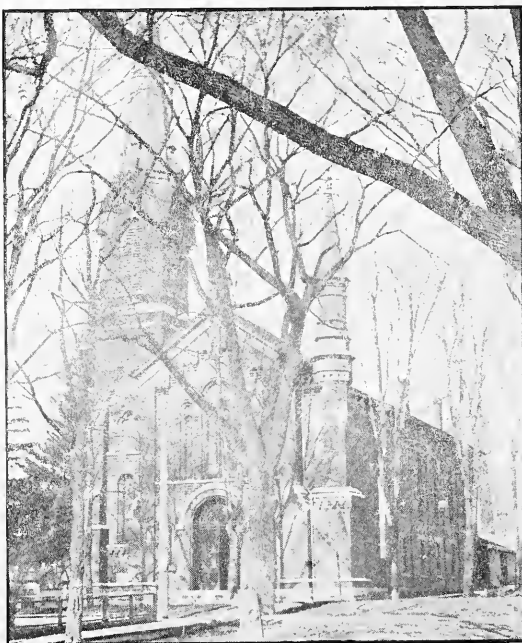
The present church building, erected in 1859 at the corner of Sodus and Caroline streets and dedicated in that year, was so well built that it has ever since with some improvements proven adequate for a large and growing congregation. It is a very shapely and well proportioned building now occupied for nearly fifty years past. On Nov. 23, 1871, the 47th anniversary of the organization of the society, the building was re-dedicated by Bishop John T. Peck and Rev. V. I. Ives. Again, in 1892--July 17th--after this beautiful edifice had been decorated, furnished with new seats and otherwise elaborately improved, it was re-opened for worship with appropriate services conducted by the pastor, Rev. David Keppel, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. J. I. C. Sawyer of the Northern Christian Advocate.

The Pastors:--Rev. Philo E. Brown, appointed 1833; Rev. H. Kellogg, 1834; Rev. C. Wheeler, '35; Rev. J. G. Gulick, '36; Rev. E.

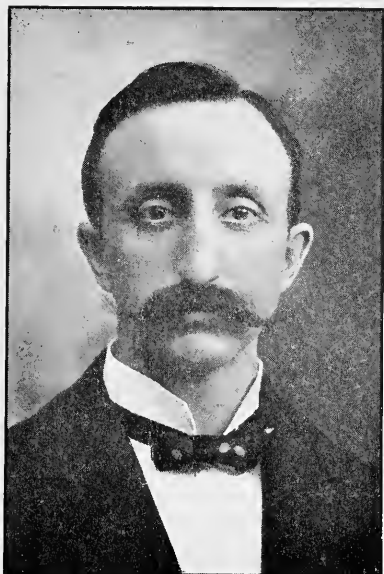
B. Fuller, '37; Rev. Delos Hutchings, '38, '50; Rev. S. W. Wooster, '39; Rev. Israel H. Kellogg, '40, '49; Rev. R. Harrington, '42; Rev. Thos. Stacey, '43; Rev. J. K. Tinkham, '44; Rev. E. Latimer, '45; Rev. David Ferris, '47; Rev. L. Northway, '52; Rev. Elijah Wood, '54; Rev. Wm. Bradley, '56; Rev. J. T. Arnold, '58; Rev. John N. Brown, '60; Rev. K. P. Jarvis, '62; Rev. David Nuttin, '63; Rev. A. S. Baker, '65; Rev. P. McKinstry, '66; Rev. A. W. Green, '68, '77; Rev. G. W. Chandler, '71; Rev. A. J. Kenyon, '74; Rev. O. A. Houghton, '80; Rev. Benjamin Shove, '83; Rev. Milton Hamblin, '86; who died while in the charge of this parish in 1887; Rev. T. O. Beebe (supply), '87; Rev. Thomas Tousey, '87; Rev. Arthur Copeland, '89; Rev. David Keppel, '91; Rev. George H. Haigh, '96; Rev. J. Edson Rhodes, 1900; Rev. C. W. Walker, 1903, who died after a short and severe illness and under melancholy circumstances while still the pastor of this church, on December 9, 1904.

Rev. Mr. Walker, as above seen, had been with the Clyde church comparatively a short time, having come to Clyde Oct. 1, 1903, and consequently having been here about thirteen months. He had developed a character as a citizen as well as a clergyman that was entirely in keeping with his profession. He had become greatly endeared to the community as well as the church and had proven to be a young man of exceptional ability and therefore great promise. As an orator he made a great impression with all classes. He possessed sturdy independence, yet was kindly in disposition and agreeable in manners. He was taken suddenly ill on Saturday and on the following Friday early in the morning breathed his last at the parsonage in this village. He was survived by a loving wife and an infant son.

Rev. P. H. Riegel, became pastor of the Methodist church, to fill the vacancy caused by the



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



Shipler, Photo.

B. N. MARRIOTT, Editor Clyde Times.

death of the Rev. C. W. Walker, on Jan. 1, 1905, coming from the pastorate at Weedsport where he was beginning his fourth year when called to take this charge. Mr. Riegel, who was born at Plimmer, Pa., is 39 years old. He was educated at the Syracuse University and in 1887 was licensed to preach at Geneva, N. Y. He was admitted into full connection with the New York conference Oct. 3, 1895. His appointments have been Varna, 1893-'4; Branchport, 1895, '98-'9; Camillus, 1896-'7; Weedsport, 1901-'04.

The Clyde Times was established as the Clyde Eagle in 1844 by B. Frazee and Mr. Dryer. The paper passed into the hands of Rev. Chas. G. Ackley in 1847 and Wm. Tompkins, who gave it the name Clyde Telegraph. Then came Rev. W. W. Stroiker. It was discontinued as the Telegraph while Wm. R. Fowle was the proprietor. In Feb. 1850 Pain and Smith established the Clyde Industrial Times and Joseph A. Pain conducted the Weekly Times. Under James M. Scarrett it was given the present name. It passed into the hands of Irwin A. Forte Jan. 1, 1871 and on Jan. 1, 1876, became the property of Foote Bros. A. M. Ehart conducted the paper from Aug. 18, 1894, until April 1, 1900, when Mr. B. N. Marriott became the proprietor.

Byron N. Marriott the present editor, conducting the paper as a clean, newsy family paper has given it a high standing among the rural weeklies of the state. It is his aim to make the Times a reliable newspaper and increase its influence as well as its circulation. Mr. Marriott was born in Rose, Oct. 14, 1862, and was a resident of that town most of the time until he was twenty-one years old. He was graduated at the Lyons Union school in 1885 but began teaching in 1883. He was a student at the Albany Normal College 1889-'90 and in the fall of the latter year he came to Clyde as Principal in the South Side school. During ten years he taught in the public school.

Clyde in 1856—From the Clyde Times of August 24, 1856, is taken the following reference to the village of that date:—"The amount of produce shipped by our forwarders for the eastern markets during the last season exceeded in many items that shipped by any village on the canal between Clyde and Rochester, not excepting Palmyra. Clyde at the present time contains, viz:—11 dry goods stores, 1 provision store, 15 groceries, 3 clothing stores, 2 tailor shops, 4 shoe shops, 2 harness shops, 5 milliners, 1 dressmaker, 1 hat store, 1 jewelry store, 1 book store, 1 bazaar, 3 cabinet shops, 1 hardware store, 4 stove stores, 2 tin shops, 3 drug stores, 6 meat markets, 4 hotels; 1 billiard room, 1 ball alley, 1 distillery, 2 flour mills, 1 saw mill, 1 carding machine, 1 printing office, 2 planing machines, 1 furnace and machine shop, 1 rectifying house, 2 sash and blind factories, 1 brewery, 4 forwarding houses, 2 builders, 1 lumber yard, 1 brick yard, 1 glass factory, 4 cooper shops, 2 artists, 2 deguerrean artists, 4 painters, 4 blacksmith shops, 1 stove machine, 1 wagon factory, 1 malt house, 1 boatyard, 1 ashery, 2 bakeries, 1 coach lace factory, 1 tannery, 1 barber shop, 1 dentist, 5 surgeons, 4 lawyers, 1 bank, 4 livery stables, 1 brass band, 1 concert hall, 1 high school, 2 select schools, 6 churches, office of county judge, 1 lodge I. O. O. F., 1 encampment, 1 lodge Sons of Temperance, 1 agricultural society, 1 shoemakers' society; besides, between 50 and 100 carpenters and stone masons are kept in constant employment."

First Grand Jurors Empanelled in Wayne County.—John Adams, Abner F. Lakey, Wm. D. Wiley, John Barber, Jr., Lemuel Spear, David Warner, Ephraim Green, Wm. Voorhees, James Mason, Abel Wyman, David Russell, Cephas Moody, Stephen Sherman, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Plank, Alexander Beard, Jacob Butterfield, Daniel Chapman, Jeremiah H. Pierce, Freeman Rogers, Newell Taft, Pliney Foster and Joseph Lane.



REV. P. H. RIEGEL,
Newly Installed Pastor M. E. Church.



WM. S. STOW.

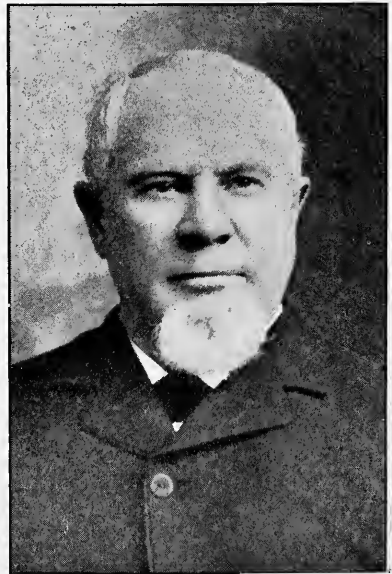
William Sears Stow was born at Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 6, 1797. Sometime thereafter he removed with his father to Claverack, N. Y., where he spent his early years. He received his education at the district school and at the Hudson academy. He studied law in the office of Elisha Williams of Hudson, N. Y., who was one of the leading attorneys of his day. Mr. Stow was licensed to practice law by the Hon. Smith Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on Aug. 14, 1818. Early in 1819 he commenced the practice of his profession at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and remained at that place about one year. He then removed to Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y., where he continued his practice until 1824. Here he became acquainted with Maria Augusta De Zeng, the daughter of Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng, whom he married at Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1825, when he was persuaded by William T. De Zeng to remove to Clyde where he arrived in November, 1825. He moved into the house on the corner of Sodus and West Genesee streets which he occupied during the remainder of his life. He immediately commenced the erection of the frame office now occupied by his son, De L Stow, and continued to occupy the same to the time of his death in 1880. His son entered the office with him in 1860 and still continues the business in the same building—an unequalled period of carrying on one business continuously by father and son in the same rooms for eighty years. Both father and son, in connection with their law practice, have during most of that time carried on the business of fire insurance; and the office bears the distinction of being "the oldest insurance office in the United States," and has so been exploited in some of the leading insurance journals. Its external appearance remains unchanged, except that it has been kept in first rate condition and an addition of thirty feet was in 1883 built on the rear on the same lines as the original structure.

This building is one of the landmarks of Wayne county. Here was held the first election of village officers, and from this office was issued the first call for a convention—which was held in the

Baptist church—ultimately resulting in the formation of the company that built the main line of the New York Central Railroad between Rochester and Syracuse.

Mr. Stow was always active in the promotion of the welfare of the village. He was a member of the first Board of Village Trustees. Together with George Burrill, John Condit, Sylvester Clark, Cyrus Smith, Isaac Lewis and Calvin P. Tompkins he was an incorporator of Clyde High School and was member of the first Board of its trustees. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal church, in 1840, and was a member of the first vestry; and with the exception of an interval of two or three years, he continued to act as a warden or vestryman during the balance of his life. Until the formation of the Republican party he was a Democrat; when with the free soil wing of his party he cast his lot with the Republicans. He was at one time a Master in Chancery and for several years held the office of police justice of the village. His wife died in Clyde on the 25th day of December, 1873. Four children were born of their marriage, William S. De Z. Stow who died in infancy, John Barber Stow who went to California during the excitement of 1849 where he died in 1885, Maria Antoinette who married Charles C. Cady and who now resides at Verdon, Virginia, and De L. Stow who still continues to occupy the old homestead and office. William S. Stow died on the 20th day of August, 1880, and was buried in Maple Grove cemetery.

De Lancey Stow was born at Clyde, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1841, in the house on the corner of Sodus and West Genesee streets, where he still resides. His parents were Wm. S. and Maria A. Stow. His mother was a daughter of Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng. De Lancey Stow was the youngest of four children, who are fully mentioned in the history of Wm. S. Stow. Mr. Stow's early education was obtained at a private school which was maintained by the various branches of the De Zeng family who then resided at Clyde.



DE L. STOW.



DR. D. COLVIN.
(See Reminiscences on Page 4.)

After attending the Clyde High School for two or three years Mr. Stow took a three years' course at the Yates Polytechnic Institute at Chittenango, N. Y., and completed his studies at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y.

In the spring of 1860 he entered the office of his father as student at law, and was duly admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law at Rochester, N. Y., in December, 1862. Beginning the practice of his profession at once in company with his father whom he soon succeeded, Mr. Stow has since continued it in the same office. In 1861 Mr. Stow assumed the entire control of the insurance business which his father had conducted before him and which under his management has obtained large proportions, having as its basis an honorable record for fair dealing with its patrons.

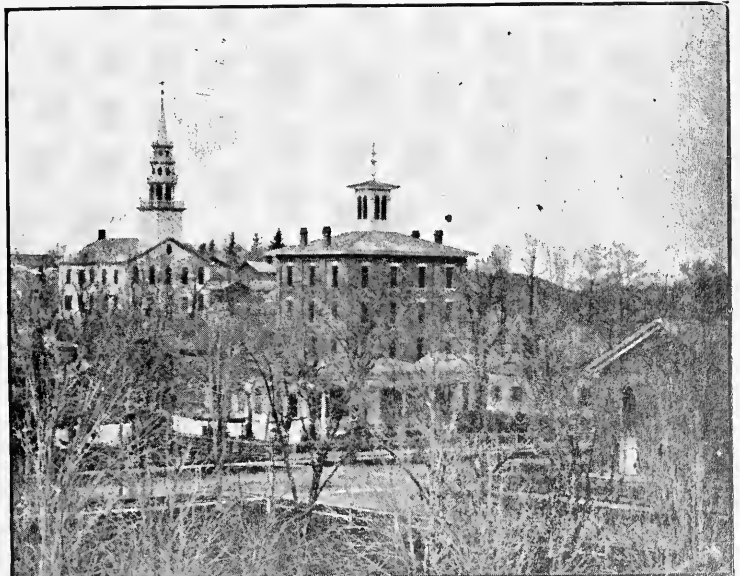
Mr. Stow's law practice has always been large and exceptionally successful, and he has been connected with some of the most important litigations that have been conducted in the county of Wayne.

Mr. Stow has always been an active supporter of the Episcopal church during the most of that time serving as warden or vestryman of St. John's whose present church building was largely erected through his efforts, he being one of the committee having charge of the work.

He was always a warm friend of the Clyde High School and for many years was a member of its board of education. He served four years as postmaster at Clyde under the second administration of Grover Cleveland, and for a number of years was police justice of the village. He has always been sincerely interested in the welfare of the village and the advancement of its enterprises. He was initiated into the order of Odd Fellows on the night of the institution of Clyde Lodge, No. 300, in Feb. 1872, and has maintained his standing in the order continuously from that time, having held all of the principal offices in the lodge.

James R. Rees, one of the best known of the earliest settlers in this locality, came to the village of Clyde about 1820 in the interest of his brother-in-law, Wm. S. De Zeng, in whose company he conducted a store on the north shore of the river for some years. He built the original portion of the house at the corner of Sodus and West Genesee streets now occupied by De Laney Stow, and made that his home many years, first boarding with the Vanderveer family. Wm. S. Stow bought the property and Mr. Rees boarded in his family several years.

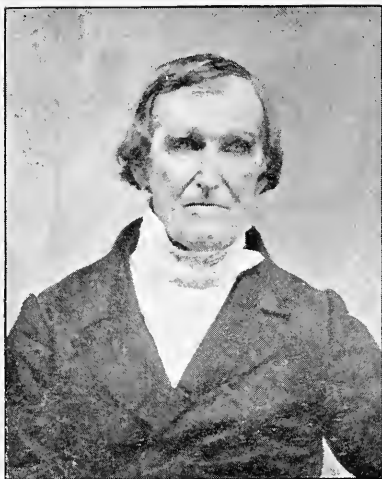
In 1827 Mr. Rees with Wm. S. De Zeng erected the glass factory and the two for some time carried on the enterprise. Later Mr. Rees sold his interest to Mr. De Zeng taking in part payment what is now known as the Rees farm in the eastern outskirts of the village. This farm, then taking in the hill known as Rees hill, included the land east of Galen street and the extension of East Genesee street where it encircles the hill, and between the race course farm, owned by the Ely estate, and the Clyde river. Its eastern boundary was the western boundary of the farm now occupied by Jerome Davis. On this place Mr. Rees practically spent the balance of his life. A section of this farm east of Galen



Loaned by Adelaide Conklin.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF 1860.

Old Presbyterian and Free Methodist Churches and Old School.



Loaned by De L. Stow.

JAMES R. REES,
An Early Land Proprietor of Clyde.

street and north of De Zeng street he platted and sold, cut up in village lots.

Mr. Rees never married. He loved farming and was greatly interested in the improvement of stock and the introduction of new varieties of grain and vegetables. He was a gentleman of high culture, genial disposition and hospitable; but, with all, peculiar. His quaint sayings will forever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him.

Adrastus Snedaker who for years was an important figure in Clyde and vicinity and was well known along the canal as the man in control of the packet business at Clyde at the time packets were the chief means of travel, distinguished himself when sheriff, as "the man who hung Wm. Fee," the only execution that has occurred in this county. Mr. Snedaker kept the old packet dock tavern opposite the dock, which was successively known as the Mansion, Franklin, Sherman and Delavan house, and he was a large real estate owner. Mr. Snedaker is one of the committee who planted the Centennial oak tree in the park in 1876.

Pioneers of Clyde—How the First Three Families got through the Woods to Clyde; Their First Night was Spent in Open Camp; The Next Night Thirty-five People Lodged on the Floor of a Log Hut; The Lights of an Indian Encampment Glimmered Across the River; One Who was there Tells the Story:—

In April, 1801, two boats loaded with men and women and household effects drew up to the north shore on the present site of Clyde and a few moments were spent by the passengers in viewing the charred remains of an old block-house that attracted their attention. Nearly eighty years earlier that structure had been thrown up as the advance fortress of an expected tide of civilization, at the command of Captain Schuyler, the commandant of a detachment of

His Majesty's expedition sent west to open trading posts. The location was inviting. But the wayfarers, miles from home looking for a "lodge in some vast wilderness," had not yet reached the end of their journey. Two miles farther west they had to urge their progress to reach the haven they had selected on Military lot No. 70, where they had obtained title to several acres of land. Early that evening, though not until after dark, the boats turned a big bend in the river and drew up to the south shore, the outlines of a log hut which could be seen on the farther side of the low flat river land, several rods distant from the river, indicating that they had reached their frontier home. Another party who had come through the woods with oxen and a sleigh were on the ground awaiting their arrival and the greeting of kindred was hearty.

The boats contained the household necessities, but it was too dark to undertake the unloading of goods and it was agreed that the whole number should sleep beside the open fire in the log hut as best they could. That was the beginning of the white settlements in the town of Galen.

These pioneers comprised the families of Nicholas King, David Godfrey and Isaac Mills, who had made their way into the woods from Aurelius, Cayuga county, where they had arrived from Orange county the preceding year.

An interesting account of their experiences was given to Joseph Watson by Betsey King, the daughter of Nicholas King, and Mr. Watson wrote it down. The manuscript is still preserved by Mr. Stow. The essential part of it reads as follows:

"Godfrey and Mills with their families went from the Cayuga upper bridge in open built Schenectady river boats and spent one night on the passage. They camped on shore on Military lot 87. Built a fire the whole length of a large fallen tree, cut crotches and put poles upon them and hung blankets at the back side and over the top, which with a bright fire burning in



Loaned by De L. Stow.

ADRASTUS SNEDAKER,
One of the Earliest of Clyde's Public Men.

front gave comfortable shelter from the April weather.

"The second night brought them to their new home on Military lot 70, where King, Godfrey and Mills had been the preceding fall, 1800, and put up log cabins for Godfrey and Mills. Before they were able to build King's cabin snow had driven them back to Aurelius.

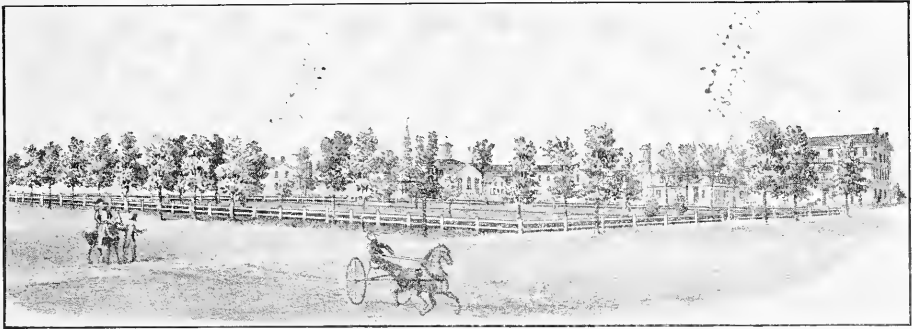
"King and his family, except Betsey and Nicholas, Jr., who went with the boats, left Cayuga bridge at the same time that the boats left, with oxen and sled and were compelled to travel over bare ground. The first night they reached the house of Thomas Beadle in Junius and the second day arrived at their destination. Reaching there before the arrival of the boats, Nicholas King's family was in fact the first white family that settled in Galen.

"The boat's company arrived in the evening and a fire was built in the cabin some distance across the flats. It was so late the unloading of the boats was put off until morning and so the party had to eat sitting on the floor of hewn out slabs, which being basswood were thought to be soft beds and pillows for the weary emigrants. Thus the first night was spent by our thirty-five white Galenites in one log cabin.

the Galen salt works. He was a brother of Nicholas King's wife's mother and the doctor gave his nephew 100 acres if he would settle on them."

In the above manuscript Joseph Watson has written:—"S. Redfield says that the first bridge raised in Clyde was in 1810. The timbers were raised in 1810, but with all the inhabitants there they could not have been raised except with the aid of David Gilson's boat crew which happened along at the right time. The bridge was completed so as to be passable in 1811."

Fire in 1847—On the evening of April 6, 1847, fire broke out in a barn in the rear of the Clyde Eagle office which burned that and three other buildings occupied as dwellings and stores, by which seven families were driven from their homes and the whole of the south-western angle formed by Columbia and Glasgow streets was threatened with destruction. The principal losses were:—Wm. P. Powell, \$800; J. Wallace, \$600; A. F. Halstead, \$200; R. Perkins, \$250; H. McIntyre, \$250; A. Tickner, \$100; S. Salisbury, \$50; J. Condit, \$50; J. D. Stone, \$250.



Loaned by Dr. Colvin.

CLYDE PARK IN 1850.

"During the night Miss King was disturbed in consequence of a light which appeared across the river and gave evidence of an Indian encampment. When daylight arrived a body of Indians crossed the river and appeared before the cabin crying, 'Hungery! Hungery! Hungery!' In their ears and noses they wore jewels which bore the appearance of lead or pewter. They proved to be a party of Cayugas who had learned to do pretty much what all the Indians at that time did, follow the white people to be fed. They had an eel weir in the river a short distance above our settlement. Opposite to the head of this was a small island near the north bank of the river, between which boats passed.

"At the end of three days a house was completed for the King family. Soon afterwards navigation in the Canandaigua outlet was obstructed by flood wood and our place was flooded. A little below us the river was completely blocked and two men named Payne and Capt. Sherman caused a channel to be cut across the bend in the river in 1804. When I saw it in 1812 it was twelve feet wide. It was long after known as the canal.

"Dr. Joseph Young of the revolutionary army, who served at Albany, drew lots 70, 28, 87 and 37. The last had a salt spring on it and was at

Sheriffs: Terms of office [Alphabetical Order:] —Borrodaile, John, 1844--'6; Barnard, Geo W, 1847--'9; Bennett, John P, 1862--'4, '68--'70; Brownell, John N, 1871--'3; Clark, Thomas M, 1871--'9; Foster, Reuben H, 1826--8; Foster, Cullen, 1829--'31; Ford, Charles H (appointed to succeed Walter Thornton, deceased), 1894.

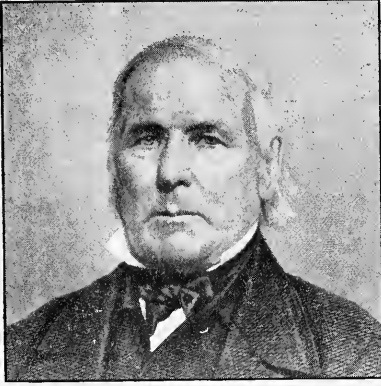
Groat, Richard P, 1874--'6; Glenn, Wm. J, 1880--'2; Hemenway, Truman, 1835--'7; Howell, Vernon R, 1883--'5; Knowles, Geo W (appointed to succeed C E Reed, deceased), 1890--'1.

Mann, Hiram, 1838--'40; Miles, Geo R, 1901--3, Nottingham, Wm P, 1856--'8; Palmetier, Calvin D, 1832--'4; Paddock, Geo W, 1853--'5; Parshall, Rossman, J, 1886--'8.

Rogers, Bartlett R, 1865--'7; Reed, Charles E, 1889--'90; Stout, Simon W, 1841--3; Snedaker, Adrastus, 1859--'61; Sweezey, Geo M, 1895--'7; Thornton, Walter, 1892--'3; Ward, Chester A, 1850--'2; Wheeler, De Witt C, 1898--1900; Yeomans, Albert, 1904--'6.

The First Judges of Wayne county appointed by the Governor April 18, 1823, were John S. Tallmedge Judge and Surrogate, William Sisson, David Arne, Jr., Jonathan Boynton and Enoch Morse Associate Judges.

Luther Redfield was a distinguished citizen of Clyde from May 1823, the time he moved here from Junius, Seneca county, to the time of his death which occurred June 10, 1867. He was born at Richmond, Mass., Nov. 26, 1780, and married Mary Dyer of that place May 19, 1803. They came to the then unsettled region of Junius



LUTHER REDFIELD.

in Jan. 1806. Mr. Redfield was made the captain of a militia company and on the occasion of the landing of the British troops at Sodus for an invasion of this state during the war of 1812 Capt. Redfield and his company marched to the front without delay. This was in June, 1813. The company marched directly across the country, reaching the scene of danger at daybreak. The village was then in flames and the enemy had retreated to their ships and were sailing away. The company was held there for a week and then sent home.

Albert Francis Redfield, the son of Luther Redfield, was born in Victor, N. Y., March 15, 1817. For a number of years he was a prominent merchant of Clyde. He married Susan A., the daughter of Aaron Griswold, March 9, 1853. His death occurred Nov. 9, 1898.

George O. Baker for nearly a half century has practiced law in Clyde, and for thirty-four years of that time has occupied the same office. He began practice here Aug. 27, 1859, and for two years was in company with John L. Crane, the firm being Baker & Crane. Then John Vandenberg was his law partner and the firm of Vandenberg & Baker continued fourteen years. He was also in partnership for two years with H. B. Exner (Baker & Exner). In all matters of public welfare Mr. Baker has always been among the most active, and his interest in the business development of the village has taken practical form whenever a move of the right character has been made. The practice of his profession in the village for so many years has placed him in close touch with all business enterprises that have come and gone during that time as well as those that are here. Mr. Baker is an active member of the Masonic order, and zealously interested in the growth of the Clyde lodge with which he has been closely affiliated from an early period in its history. He has ventured in many industrial enterprises among the most important of which is the Clyde glass works of which he is one of the directors.

Mr. Baker was born in the town of Constantia, Oswego county, N. Y., June 30, 1835. On leaving the common schools he pursued his studies in Clinton Liberal Institute and Mexico academy. Then he began the study of law, teaching school for some time afterwards and studying in the law offices of his brother, Wm. H. Baker at Constantia, and Marsh & Webb at Oswego, being admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in April 1859. In May, 1861, he married Miss Mary Ellen Gregory at Mexico, N. Y., her native town. Their son is Wm. G. Baker, the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., glass works and the daughter is Mrs. H. D. Traver of East Orange, N. J.

James C. Atkins was a conspicuous figure in the early history of Clyde, a man of considerably more than ordinary ability, a high churchman in his religious views and a prosperous business man, accumulating quite a little property after coming to Clyde. He was one of the organizers of the Episcopal church, very active in the business affairs of the society. Physically large and fine looking, dignified in his bearing and somewhat stiff and considerable of a conversationalist his presence was felt wherever he went. He came to Clyde an entire stranger to the community. It was in 1836, when the large part of the business of the village was due to the canal. First he located in the American house at the lock as a barber, then opened a shop in a small building on the east side of Glasgow street. By combining the business of a shop keeper with that of barber and by living economically he after a time accumulated considerable property. Then he erected a business block and in that he carried on his business until he died, March 19, 1868. He left no descendants of whom anyone in Clyde has any knowledge. He was married when he came here but it was some time after coming that he sent to England for his wife. Her death preceded his. He left the bulk if not all of his fortune to a young man whom he had employed as a clerk and whom he considered as an adopted son. Atkins always represented himself to have served, before coming to America, as valet to the Prince of Wales (King



ALBERT F. REDFIELD.

George IV). He was born at Norwich, Eng., Aug. 1, 1801, and married when nineteen years old. The ten years following he spent as a grocer in London, then sailed for America. Before coming to Clyde he occupied a tract of land in Cattaraugus county which he partially cleared and on which he raised a few crops.



J. C. ATKINS.

Reminiscences of Clyde in 1839; The Girls Then Made the Household Clothing:—

Mrs. Carrie German, who resides on the south side of the river, relates interesting personal experiences showing the manner in which people reached Clyde in the early years of its history, when the packet boats on the big ditch were the best means for getting into this section. Her parents moved to Clyde from Fishkill, N. Y., in May, 1839, and were eight days—her mother and two children—on an ordinary canal boat in coming. The cost of the passage was \$5, with the privilege of using the tables and stove after the cabin passengers were through with their meals. German's mother may be said to have taken steerage passage, bringing her own food along or purchasing it on the way and doing her own cooking. In the forward end of the boat was a public cabin. Amidships was the ladies' cabin and in the rear the cook's galley. At night the berths were made up in the cabins and the next morning taken down. They consisted of frames with sacks hung from the ceiling. The bedding was placed in lockers and the berths were used through the day for seats. They were landed at the lock at the foot of Lock street. We will finish the story in Mrs. German's own words:

"The morning we got off the boat," she said, "we went into a sitting room of a hotel which stood near the lock. It was Harry Goodchild's hotel and was on the site of what is now Gillett's cold storage house. As I recall it the building was a two-story brick structure with balconies on the east and south sides. From there we went out to our new home which was on the Will Hunt farm north of the village, and were at once domiciled in a log house which had been built by David Tuttle.

"I remember Gen. Adams well. He lived in the old farm house on Lawyer Robinson's place. My folks attended the Baptist church in this village. When I was old enough to come to school, a few years later, I attended Miss Allen's select school which was up stairs in a building that stood on the north-east corner of Glasgow and Caroline streets. I also went one year to school up stairs over Saxton & Terry's harness shop where the bank is now, which was taught by

Harriett Groom, who was very particular what scholars she took in.

"There was a large mill down by the river, just east of Glasgow street, and between it and the river was a mineral spring gushing the same kind of water we now get in the park. At noon we children used to run around the corner of the mill to play. I remember the carding machine that stood west of Glasgow street.

"At that time a ravine ran along the north shore of the river, about between what are now the railroad tracks and the canal, and a small stream of water flowed east through the ravine. This gully was filled in when they put through the railroad.

"The old Baptist church building was then the structure of the present except that it has been built on in front. The old Free Methodist church stood where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands. The Presbyterian church was a frame building standing on the present site of that church. The Episcopal church was on the east side of Glasgow street about opposite the hotel and next to the church was a bank building which is now on Sodus street, converted into the residence of Charles Zeluff. The factory tenement row as we called it now on Columbia street then stood on West Genesee street.

"Where the Catholic church now stands and north to the forks in the road was a swamp which was crossed by a road made by laying logs side by side.

"I remember the brick yard which was then on what is now the Ely estate and the ground all around there covered with brick. A big brick kiln stood near the road and ox teams were used on the premises.

"I also remember Julius and Frederick Bellamy and their store which was on the east side of Glasgow street.

"My father, Benjamin Genung, was a farmer who drove his team to Clyde from our home on the Hudson river when my mother was coming west on the canal boat. He was a thrifty farmer and my mother was equally as industrious. The children all had their tasks to perform. Sitting about the table at night we girls had to knit



GEORGE O. BAKER.

or spin. All of the white goods used in our family we made ourselves, undergarments, sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths, towels, etc. Most of them were linen which we spun from the flax that my father raised. We spun all of the linen thread that we used in our family. Father made all of the rope, halters and such things that he used and sold considerable besides. We girls knit all of our own stockings. In those times it was said that a girl must knit herself a pillow case full of stockings before she should think of getting married. We bleached the goods white by spreading them upon the grass fastened at the corners and dampened every day so as to draw the sun. Down on the flats father raised the flax and after pulling it and threshing it on the barn floor with a flail, he laid it out on the meadow to dry out, or rot as he called it. Then it had to be broken by laying it upon a frame and striking it with a wooden knife. It was then crackled to get off the bark or covering and then hetcheled with coarse and fine hetchles made by driving nails into a board. To hetchle it was the same as combing it. The flax was

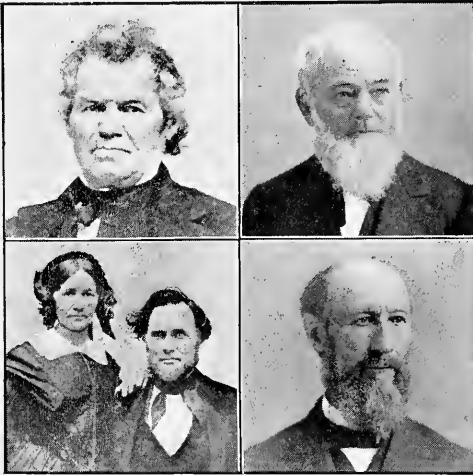
18, 1887. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, having been initiated into the Galen Lodge soon after its institution. He was one of the charter members of Siloam Encampment. Both the lodge and Camp died out in the decline of Odd Fellowship in 1860. He was one of the charter members of Clyde Lodge, No. 300, which was instituted in February, 1872, and soon thereafter became a member of Mount Hope Encampment at Rochester, N. Y., continuing his membership in both of these bodies until his death; and he filled all the principal offices in both the lodge and the camp, and also served several terms as district deputy. He was buried in Maple Grove cemetery with the honors of the order. He was for many years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church. He was modest and retiring and never sought political preferment. But during his long life in Clyde there was no one who was better known or more respected than "Scott, the Hatter."

Homer Daboll, who came to Clyde in 1867 has since continuously served as vestryman and warden of St. John's Episcopal church. He was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Ct., July 18, 1827, and was a relative of the late Nathan Daboll, the American mathematician and the author of Daboll's arithmetic as well as other mathematical works.

Joseph Watson, whose name is well known as one of the early pioneers of Galen, was one of the founders of St. John's Episcopal church, where for many years he was the chorister, leading the music which then included a violin, flute and bass viol. Mr. Watson was prominent in the state as an agriculturist and was active in the early period of the State Agricultural Society of which he was one of the most useful members. He brought the first mowing machine into this section of the country.

Seth and Sarahette Smith were very active and valued supporters of St. John's Episcopal church, and were beloved by everybody. The east chancel window is a memorial to Mrs. Smith who was so close to the affections of the community as well as the church that she was called "Auntie Smith." Mr. Smith was for many years vestryman and at the time of the erection of the new church he was a member of the building committee. He was quite active in the general affairs of the community and was a prominent mason. For several years he was trustee of the Clyde High school.

Frederick Augustus, Baron De Zeng, should be designated as the "father of Clyde," since it was he who having purchased a large tract of ground on which Clyde stands of McLouth, the earliest large land owner here, furnished the money and ambition to open the village to commerce and industry, erecting mills here and laying out the village south of the river. All of the business section of Clyde, and most of the residential section, if indeed not the whole of it, stands on the land which the Baron purchased when it was entirely unopened to settlement, and placed on the market. Several of his descendants are living in Clyde, and his name is indelibly linked to the village. He was born in Dresden, the capital of Saxony, in 1756, the second son of Baron De Zeng of Ruckerswalde-Wolkenstein, near Marienberg, in Saxony, Lord Chamberlain to the Duchess of Saxe-Weissenfels and High Forest-Officer to the King of Saxony by his wife, Lady-Johanna Phillipina von Ponick-



EARLY ACTIVE EPISCOPALIANS.

Joseph Watson.
Seth and Sarahette Smith.

Jacob Scott.
Homer Daboll.

then chived and it was then soft and pliable. After being tied in a knot into what we called heads—it was laid away. When we wanted to spin we took out the knots and hetchled it again. Then we would spin it on large or small wheels. The tow father got from it we made into rope. We girls used to take the heads for dolls."

Prominent Episcopalians: — Jacob Scott was born in New Jersey January 31, 1803. He was by trade a hatter. He removed to western New York about the year 1828 and settled at Tyre City, Seneca county, where at that time there was a large hat factory. He married Charlotte Brink, by whom he had one child, Henry T. Scott. Mrs. S. died at Tyre about the year 1831, and he then moved to Clyde where he spent the remainder of his life. He was engaged in the manufacture and sale of hats, caps and furs until the year 1878 when he moved to Canada where he resided until the year 1881 when he returned to Clyde where he died Aug.

kau, of Altenberg. He received a military education, and at the age of eighteen, Feb. 11, 1774, was commissioned as "Lieutenant of the Guards" in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. After serving in the campaigns



WM. S. DE ZENG.

in Moravia and Bohemia he received a high court appointment from his King. It was during succeeding years, in which he travelled considerably, that an intimacy sprang up between him and Baron de Steuben whose name is so much revered by Americans.

Quite late in the Revolutionary war Baron De Zeng came to America as captain in the regiment of the hereditary Prince of Saxony. This was 1780. Here he exchanged regiments and received the commission of captain in the "Regiment de Corps," which was part of the Hessian force serving the British Crown. Stationed in the city of New York and its neighborhood so late in the war he never engaged in conflict with the Americans. He determined to make America his home and on the 8th of November, 1783, he received an honorable discharge from the German service. In 1784, he married, in Trinity church, New York, Miss Mary Lawrence, the daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Burling) Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., a lady of extraordinary beauty. They took up their residence at Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., where the Baron purchased an estate.

On November 3, 1789, he was naturalized as an American citizen in the Mayor's court of New York and he thereafter dropped his hereditary title and simply signed himself Frederick A. De Zeng. On January 13, 1792, he was commissioned by Gov. George Clinton "Major Commandant of a Battalion of Militia in the county of Ulster," where he had in the meantime become joint owner of a large tract of land with Chancellor Livingston.

Baron De Zeng made his first visit to this section of the state by the direction of Gov. Clinton during 1790, to inquire into the proposed opening of interior water communications. During the next two years he made several trips into this country and spent considerable time among the Indians, with whom on different occasions he was commissioned to confer in behalf of the state.

The Major, as he was now called, became connected with Gen. Schuyler in establishing and carrying on the "Western Inland Lock Navigation Company," and during the time when the

locks in the canal and Mohawk river were being built at Little Falls he lived there with his family. That possesses local interest in Clyde since it was while the family were there that the fifth child, William Steuben de Zeng was born. William Steuben de Zeng after his father had bought the present site of Clyde and before any lots or streets were laid out, purchased the tract of his father; and it was William Steuben de Zeng who personally took part in opening up the village to settlement and in fact in ordering the surveys for the lots and streets. It must be borne in mind that this refers to the north side of the river, for on the south side there had already sprung up a village, which was then, or originally, called Lauraville.

Major De Zeng about the year 1796 with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Abraham Ten Eyck established at Hamilton, near Albany, the first window glass factory of magnitude in this country.

In 1814 and 1815 the Major led in the enterprise of constructing the Chemung canal and personally inspected the great water sheds of Central and Western New York. He resided at Kingston, N. Y., many years and subsequently at Bainbridge, N. Y., where he built and owned the bridge over the Susquehanna river. His long active life closed in Clyde April 26, 1838, at the age of 82 years, he at that time having two married children residing here.

William Steuben De Zeng is well known in connection with the history of Clyde as he was one of the first owners of land on the present site of the village, and particularly because he was one of the men who established the glass works in this village. More than that it was due to Mr. De Zeng that the village lots and streets were laid out, he at that time owning the land that comprised what is now the heart of the village. Although Mr. De Zeng's home was in Geneva he spent much of his time in Clyde and it is well known that in later years of his life he was fond of talking over the years he spent in this village, and it was his desire that



From Old Photo.

MAJ. FREDERICK A. DE ZENG

the village should grow and prosper. He was born in Little Falls, N. Y., in 1793, at the time his parents were living there temporarily, his father being financially interested in the Western Inland Navigation Company, a large public work which was then going on in that village and which he was there to oversee. Maj. De Zeng's intimate friend was Baron Steuben, the patriot of the revolution, and the son born at Little Falls was named after him, with the result that the boy received from the Baron the latter's portrait and 1,000 acres of land in the Mohawk valley.

Mr. De Zeng in his early life engaged in manufacturing glass at Geneva, then he planted the same industry at Blossburgh, Pa., where he carried it on for many years, shipping glass to Europe and all over the United States. For some years he was president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York. After the outbreak of the war he was located in Washington as War Claims Agent and then he retired

United States courts, after he had passed his eightieth birthday. He laid out the park in this village.

Clyde Lodge, No. 300, I. O. O. F., was instituted Feb. 19, 1872, by Acting Grand Master L. B. Keeler assisted by J. D. Ford, W. Bartel, C. A. Hersey, R. L. Pritchard, G. Henry Roberts, B. F. Thomas, H. F. C. Moyer. The charter members were Jacob Scott, Jacob Van Buskirk, Nathan Hovey, Geo. P. Livingstone, Prosper Sloan, J. M. Curry, Perry Furlong, B. Brewster, P. Simons.

The first officers of the Lodge were:—Jacob Scott, N. G.; G. P. Livingstone, V. G.; J. M. Curry, Sec.; N. Hovey, Treas.; J. P. Van Buskirk, Warden; De L. Stow, Conductor; P. Simmons, R. S. N. G.; A. E. Adams, L. S. N. G.; P. Sloan, O. G.; B. Brewster, D. G.; J. E. McGinnis, R. S. V. G.; P. Furlong, L. S. V. G.

De L. Stow, A. E. Adams and J. E. McGinnis were given the initiatory degree on the night



Shipler, Photo.

CLYDE LODGE, NO. 300, I. O. O. F., OFFICERS 1904.

Top Row (left to right): J. H. Lux, W. A. Hinman, Dr. G. D. Barrett, Thomas Brooks, A. B. Benninghoff, C. H. Tuck, W. A. Hoffman. Middle Row: G. J. Lauster, Dr. C. E. Zeluff, C. F. Britton, G. A. Burgdorf, J. W. H. Shipler. Lower Row: A. Woehr, W. A. Powers, C. B. Kelsey.

to his beautiful home at Geneva, which was purchased from Maj. Rees' heirs. "Kiwilla" was the name given to this splendid place by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian of the aborigines of this country. The spot is historic because it was a favorite rendezvous of the Seneca Indians.

Here Mr. De Zeng spent his last days, his death occurring Aug. 15, 1882, he being then in his ninetieth year. The wife of Mr. De Zeng was Caroline, the daughter of Maj. Charles Rees. Mr. De Zeng obtained the charter for Hobart college and was one of its mainstays, being chairman of the board of trustees at the time of his death. His son-in-law, Clarence A. Seward, endowed the institution and after his death his widow, Caroline De Zeng Seward, made an endowment in memory of her husband.

He was admitted at Washington as an attorney and counsellor at law to practice in the

of the institution. All of the charter members have passed away. The three initiates are still living and are members in good standing. During the thirty years of the lodge's existence it has grown numerically and influential. To-day it is one of the banner lodges of the state.

The present officers are:—N. G., George Burgdorf; V. G., A. Woehr; R. S., J. W. Shipler; F. S., C. E. Zeluff; Treas., John Stock; R. S. N. G., W. A. Hinman; L. S. N. G., A. B. Benninghoff; W., W. E. Powers; C., S. Horton; R. S. S., C. F. Cotton; L. S. S., Charles Knight; I. G., V. Klein; O. G., F. C. Horton; R. S. V. G., John Lux; L. S. V. G., W. H. Hoffman.

Clyde Lodge, No. 300, I. O. O. F., was first instituted as Galen Lodge, No. 198, in January, 1846, on the petition of Zina Hooker, Joseph Congdon, Isaac Miller, Aaron Brooks and others. The Charter Noble Grand was Zina Hooker and the Charter Vice Grand Joseph Congdon. In

1848 the lodge was renumbered, 36. It continued its work until 1860 when it was discontinued. Siloam Encampment, which was organized from that lodge, existed about ten years and was discontinued two years earlier than the lodge.

Canton Galen, No. 49, I. O. O. F., was mustered August 8, 1893, with twenty-one members and the following officers:—Capt., C. H. Ford; Lieutenant, Thomas Howes; Ensign, D. L. Edwards; Clerk, J. W. H. Shieler; Accountant, E. F. Stoetzel.

Early Manufacturers; The Pioneers Made Potash for Albany; Distilleries and Malt Houses were Numerous; Several Grist Mills; The Old Typewriter Works.

The earliest industries in Clyde were located here in 1818 by Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng. On

Roberts & Rose. The building was eventually turned into a dwelling and finally torn down. When Mr. Scott got out of the first tannery he came over to the north side of the river and started another tannery. Some time before 1835 it passed into the hands of Root & King.

John Y. Andrews at an early period also started a tannery on the south side of the river. It was conducted successively by Adam Fisher, Albert F. Redfield and E. P. & L. S. Taylor. George Z. Taylor turned it into a cider mill. The building is now used by the Wayne County Cider and Vinegar Company.

One of the landmarks of more than fifty years ago was the old grist mill and carding machine put up by Fredius Chapman east of Rodwell's foundry.

John M. Spencer, now doing business on Columbia street, built a planing mill on Sodus street in the north part of the town. The mill



Shieler, Photo.

CLYDE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 139, OFFICERS 1904.

Lower Row (left to right)—C. H. Tuck, A. Woehr, C. F. Lux, G. A. Jones. Upper Row—V. Klein, P. R. Cotton, George Burgdorf, G. J. Lauster, G. A. Rodwell, John Stock, Thomas Howes, Thomas Brooks,

the south side of the river he put up a grist mill and on the north side a saw mill combined with a fulling and carding establishment.

With the earliest settlers came asheries where potash was made to be taken to Albany in barrels. Most of the pioneers had asheries on their place. A sleigh load of potash brought them more money than the amount of grain they could take to Albany, which in the first two decades of the last century was the market for agriculturalists in the remote sections of the state. In this village there were a number of asheries. Within the recollection of some of the older people of to-day there was one on De Zeng street near the brook, in the eastern part of the village, where the double frame and brick dwelling now stands.

Isaac Scott, a Quaker, built and carried on the first tannery in Clyde. Wm. Andrews was his partner for a while, then the business passed to

was finally moved across the river into the building that was later converted into the Humphrey foundry.

COACH LACE.

A. F. Terry and Judge Saxton's father engaged in the manufacture of coach lace, more than half a century ago, in the building next to the north-east corner of Glasgow and East Genesee streets.

The Clyde Iron Works was established in 1831 by Condit & Van Buren, who were followed by Whiting, Humphrey & Co., who in 1845 erected the stone building. From time to time the works changed hands, in the following order:—Millard Olmstead; Chester A. Ward; Frank Humphrey; Humphrey & Sayles; S. J. Sayles; Ambrose Field; and in 1866 Wood, Chandler & Co. F. Humphrey afterwards carried on a foundry over the river which was later operated by Humphrey & Dolph and the Galen Agricultural and Manu-

facturing Company. It was finally converted into an evaporator, and later when the West Shore railroad came in, the building was torn down.

The history of the glass works is published elsewhere in this work.

GRIST MILLS.

The first steam grist mill in Clyde was known as the Black Hawk mill which stood near the present site of the Clyde steam mills. It was burned about 1845 or '46.

A large white grist mill stood for many years on the north side of the canal a short distance west of Sodus street. It was a three story frame building with a basement and had six run of stone, which were driven by steam. Ford & Smith erected the structure in 1843. In 1851 it passed into the hands of Aaron Griswold and was conducted as a distillery by Griswold, Ely & Co. until 1854 when the firm changed to Briggs, Coffin & Co. The building was burned in 1856 or '57.

the West Shore Railroad Company which tore down the building.

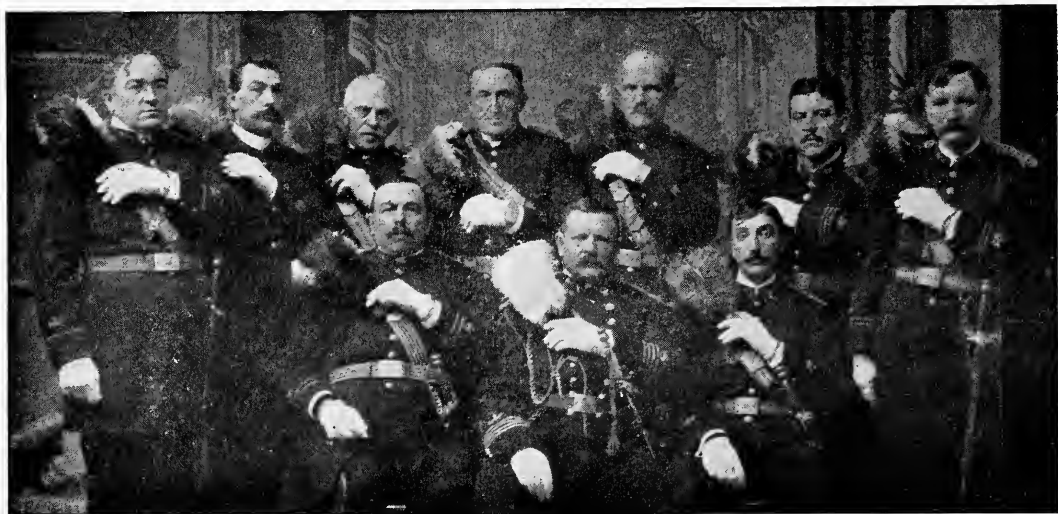
JONES' TYPEWRITERS.

Along in 1852 or '53 Mr. Jones, who was then running a wagon shop on Ford street, began the manufacture of a typewriter which he had invented. Hiram Hovey took an interest in the business and for a time it gave promise of becoming a success. But it was doomed to failure and Mr. Jones was next found in Palmyra making printing presses.

Thomas Hopkins & Son erected a sash and blind factory south of the river, along in the seventies. The West Shore Company came along and tore down the building, by right of purchase.

PRINT PAPER.

The Clyde Paper Manufacturing Co., of which Aaron Griswold was president, began manufacturing print paper in February, 1866. The big building in which the plant was operated is still standing, south of the river. This was the first



Shipler, Photo.

CANTON GALEN, NO. 49, OFFICERS 1904.

Lower Row (left to right)—George Burgdorf, Dr. G. D. Barrett, G. J. Lauster, Upper Row—D. L. Edwards, G. A. Jones, M. A. Fisher, John Stock, C. H. Tuck, C. H. Ford, Thomas Howes.

"The old yellow mill" stood on the north shore of the river about 100 feet east of Glasgow street, and the power was furnished by a race which was built by Maj. Frederick De Zeng. The building, for this section, was an imposing structure five stories high, broad and deep. It was one of the earliest of the large mills erected in this section and was well known for miles around. Col. Timothy Jenkins was one of the earliest and best known of its proprietors. Another was Capt. Luther Redfield. When the Syracuse and Rochester Railroad Company bought the right of way through this village it had to purchase the mill. The building then stood idle some years before the railroad company tore it down, which was just before the war.

The old Joel Thorne saw mill on the south side of the river was built by Caleb Howard who sold it to S. H. Skinner. The next proprietors were Skinner & Perry. Mr. Skinner retired and Mr. Perry sold out to Wm. Gillett. Joel Thorne afterwards bought the property and sold it to

venture in the manufacture of paper in Clyde. The capacity of the plant was twelve tons a week.

The First National Paper Manufacturing Co. of Clyde, of which Darwin Colvin was president, began the manufacture of Manilla wrapping paper in September, 1867. The company converted the old Redfield distillery on Ford street into a factory. The capacity was nine tons per week.

OLD DISTILLERIES.

During the early period of Clyde's history there were three distilleries here. That west of the upper canal bridge, on the north side of the canal, was built by Ford & Smith for a steam mill (the white mill already spoken of).

On Ford street east of Wood's steam mill was a distillery built by A. C. Howe, A. F. Redfield, H. H. Stevens and Wm. C. Ely. In 1859 this distillery was being conducted by the firm of Ford, Ely & Co., composed of Byron Ford, Wm. C. Ely, Hiram H. Groesbeck and John C. Miller.

Later, Dr. Linus Ely succeeded to the interest of Mr. Groesbeck. After the building had been abandoned by the paper company, which occupied it for a time, the property was to have been converted into a distillery by Elliott, Redfield & Co. but the project was never fully carried out.

The third distillery which stood east of the present residence of Jerome Davis, was built by Col. Briggs. This distillery was run by Briggs & Thorn; afterwards by a man by the name of Ketchum and still later by A. F. Redfield.

All three of the distilleries have been burned.

MALT HOUSE.

In 1877 Clyde had nine malt houses in operation which were receiving 228,000 bushels of grain a year. They gradually disappeared until now there is only one in operation.

Abner Hand was the first maltster in this locality, he being located on the river two miles east of Clyde.

There was a small malt house between Wood's

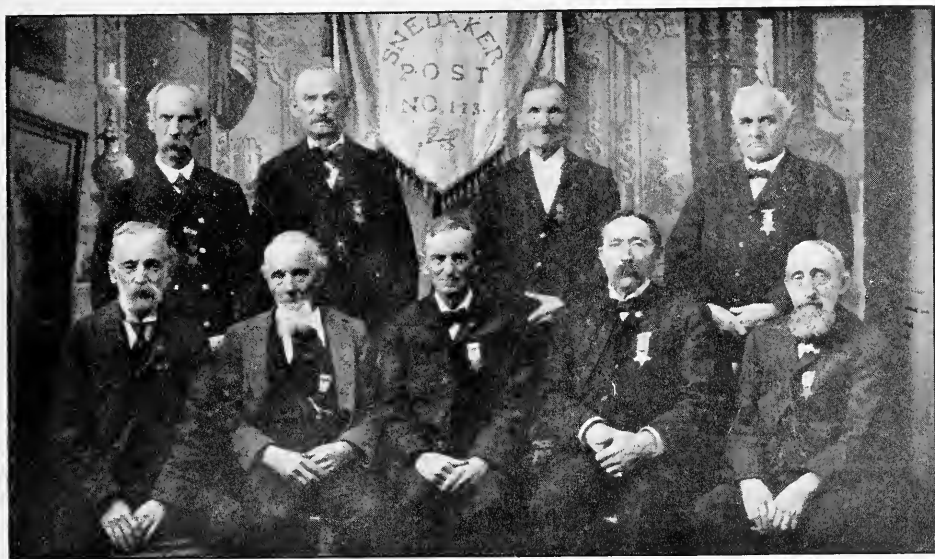
H. H. Stevens had a malt house on Ford street where he carried on the business up to some time during the sixties. Mr. Stevens had taken an old brick dwelling and converted it into the purpose for which it was used. At that time this building stood between the Streeter warehouse and Thomas Newlove's brewery. Thomas P. Thorne bought the three buildings and reconstructed them into the present malt house.

McIntyre & Warner erected the building on the south side of the canal now occupied by Welch Bros, for their grain and produce business and afterwards converted it into a malt house.

Arthur Smith erected the malt house now occupied by Thomas P. Topping, which stands on the site of the old Franklin House.

Thomas P. Thorne bought the Clyde paper mill on the south side of the river, west of the village, and converted it into a malt house. It is now in use for storing flaggs.

James M. Nichols who was engaged in the



Shipler, Photo.

SNEDAKER POST, NO. 173, G. A. R.

Lower Row (left to right)—D. Jones, Chas. Groesbeck, L. Nichols, A. Sloan. Upper Row—D. Allen, V. Klein, A. Hutchins, E. Gridley.

steam grist mill and the canal which belonged to the mill property but which never amounted to very much.

The second malt house in the village was built by Charles E. Elliott, who engaged in the business up to the time of his death which occurred in 1873. The business was continued a good many years after by different people and finally it was shut down. The building, now the property of S. W. Wood & Son, is used by them for storage.

Thomas Smith erected a malt house at the foot of East Genesee street and ran it for several years. It finally became the property of the American Malting Co., and now stands idle.

The Greenway malt house as it is called, was erected by Charles Gordon for his grain and produce business. It passed into the hands of S. D. & J. N. Streeter who converted it into a malt house. Then for a time it was the property of George B. Greenway.

grain and produce business, enlarged his building and converted it into a malt house. It is now occupied by Burt Bros. & Lang.

Historic Tree—In 1834 a white oak tree two miles west of Lyons, measuring 4½ feet in diameter, was cut down. In the body of the tree, about 3¼ feet from the ground, was found a large and deep cutting by an axe which had severed the heart of the tree and which exhibited with perfect distinctness the marks of the axe. This cavity was encased by 460 years growth of the wood—as shown by 460 layers of timber, showing that the axe had been driven into the tree 460 years prior to the time it was cut down, about 1372, which is 120 years before Columbus discovered America. The tree was cut by James P. Bartell of Newark, a forwarding merchant, and the timber was used in constructing a merchandise boat named "Newark" which was run on the canal.



REV. F. N. BOUCK.

St. John's Episcopal church of Clyde was incorporated September 26, 1840, the articles being signed by Rev. Benjamin W. Stone, rector, and Wm. S. Stow and Richard L. Lawrence, and on that date the following vestrymen and wardens were elected:—Wardens, Charles A. Rose and James C. Atkins; Vestrymen, Wm. H. Griswold, Josiah N. Westcott, William S. Stow, James R. Rees, Daniel H. Allen, Henry Goodchild, Charles D. Lawton and Wm. H. Adams. At a meeting in March, 1841, Josiah N. Westcott, Wm. H. Griswold and Henry Goodchild were chosen a committee to arrange for building a church, with the result that in the fall of that year a building was erected on a lot at the foot of North Park street, now occupied by the Harmony Hall block, and the church was consecrated April 18, 1842, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey.

The lot on the north side of North Park street, where the church was standing at the time of

its destruction by fire in 1883, was purchased in 1845 and in November of that year the edifice was removed thereto. During the summer of 1849 the church building was enlarged by adding to the north end, Rev. C. G. Ackley and Joseph Watson having charge of the work.

In April, 1865, a house and lot on Sodus street north of Caroline street was purchased for a rectory. In the summer of 1868 the church building was further enlarged by the erection of a tower in front and an organ chamber on one side.

On September 11, 1883, the church was totally destroyed by a fire which originated in the barns of the Clyde hotel.

On September 17, 1883, the vestry decided to rebuild at once and on November 15th following the parish voted that the old church lot and rectory property be sold and that the house and lot on the north-east corner of West Genesee and Lock streets be purchased as a site for the church. The vestry on the same day ratified this action. Plans for the new church were adopted May 7, 1884, and on August 11, 1884, Seth Smith, De Lancey Stow and Henry Cady were appointed the building committee. The work on the church began August 16, 1884. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Memorable official services in the parish:—James Atkins served as a warden or vestryman continuously from the organization of the parish to the time of his decease, March 19, 1868. Charles A. Rose, who died February 19, 1875, served as a warden or vestryman for twenty-eight years. William S. Stow, who died August 20, 1880, served as a warden or vestryman thirty-five years. Seth Smith served as vestryman from 1843 to the time of his removal from Clyde. Malcolm Linte was a member of the vestry from 1845 to the time of his death.

Complete list of the Rectors of St. John's Parish:—Rev. Benj. Stone, D. D., from the organization to April, 1841; Rev. Levi H. Corson, from May 10, 1841, to May 16, '46; Rev. Charles G. Ackley, June 1, 1846, to April 21, '51; Rev. Charles H. Gardner, 1851-'2; Rt. Rev. Wm. Paret, D. D., August 1852, to Nov. 1, '54; Rev. Aaron Van Ostrand, Sept. 1855, to Nov. 1, '60;



THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY.

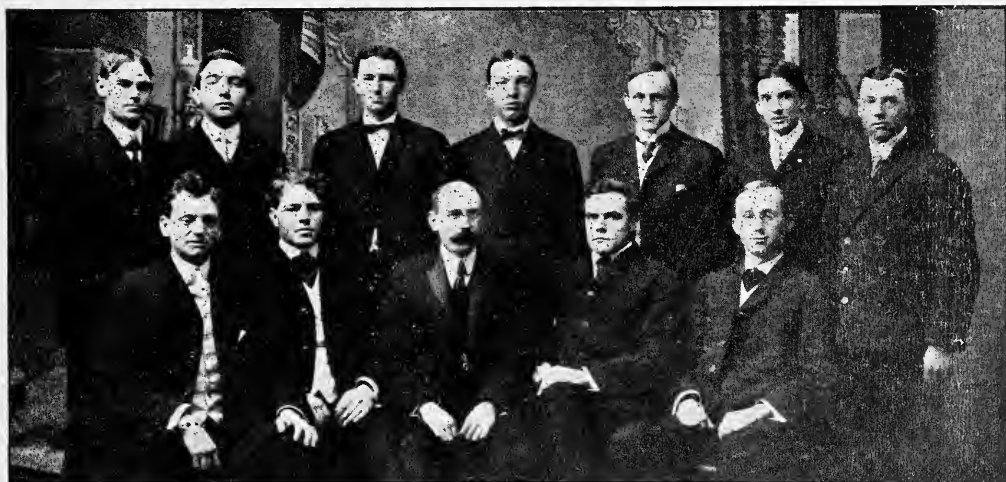
Rev. Addis E. Bishop, Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, '61; Rev. Frederick Luson, Jan. to Nov., 1862; Rev. Robert Wall, April, 1863, to May, '64; Rev. Richard T. Kerfoot, Feb. 26, to April 23, 1865; Rev. Robert Dobyns, Aug. 28, 1865, to Sept. 1, '66; Rev. Louis B. Van Dyck, Oct. 21, 1866, to Feb. 1, '71; Rev. T. G. Clemson, July 16, 1871, to July 16, '73; Rev. Wm. H. Lord, Jan. 1, 1874, to May 1, '76; Rev. J. G. Van Ingen, Sept. 17, 1876, to Dec. 1, '77; Rev. Wm. Stow, April 15, 1878, to Sept. 1, '82; Rev. Hobart B. Whitney, Nov. 1, 1882, to —; Rev. James G. Lewis, Dec. 1, 1886, for a few weeks; Rev. Septimus C. Thicke, Jan. 1, 1887, to Feb. '89; Rev. John Evans, Aug. 1, 1889, to Nov. 23, '91; Rev. Richard T. Kerfoot, Dec. 13, 1891, to Feb. '95; Rev. B. F. Miller, April 25, 1895, to Feb. 24, '97; Rev. Louis P. Franklin, June 15, 1897, to June 30, 1900; Rev. L. T. Scofield, July 5, 1900, to Feb. 1, '01; Rev. F. N. Bouck, May 1, 1901, present rector.

Ushers of the Presbyterian Church—The accompanying plate gives the portraits of the ushers of the Presbyterian church, the young

tezuma turnpike, the main highway—the only one east and west for a few years—passed through this village, and upon this road the stages running between Utica and Geneva and Canandaigua were drawn by four horses for about seven or eight years before there was any other means of getting through this section except with private conveyances.

Loami Beadle, the first settler in Marengo, built the section of this turnpike between Montezuma and Lyons somewhere between 1818 and 1822. From that time until 1826 when pack-ets began running on the canal the turnpike monopolized the transportation business. But stages continued running on it for some years after until, in fact the railroad was built through Auburn, Seneca Falls and other towns on that line.

Thomas Beadle owned the land when his son Loami moved over there to the present site of Marengo and built a dwelling in 1800. Then he constructed a sawmill and planted an orchard. In 1818 the postoffice was established there in the store of Cyrus Smith, the first postmaster. This, the first store was erected by Edward G.



Shipler, Photo.

USHERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Lower Row (left to right)—F. B. Baker, Porter Powers, Lloyd Stevens, Charles Miller, Fred Ketchum. Upper Row—George Millard, Ralph Brown, Louis Kellogg, John Lux, Leon Ketchum, Eber Inman, Guy Van Wickle,

men to whom is almost altogether due the impression the stranger gets of the congregation at the time he first attends services in a church, for it is the young man who politely ushers him to a seat in whose disposition lies the opportunity of making a stranger feel at home. The Presbyterians of Clyde are well served in respect to their ushers—young men who are in business or school at Clyde or who come from the farm, for they are ever courteous and well understand what is due to their not unimportant positions in the church. The ushers are elected every year. The young men in the accompanying group are most of them serving their second year, and it is the general opinion of the congregation they so well serve that the choice of ushers was well made.

Marengo is the mother of the sister villages of the town of Galen. The first mails and the first public conveyances coming into the town made Marengo the distributing point. The Mon-

Ludlow. The same year Edward Wing built and opened a tavern and Nathan Blodgett an ashery. In 1828 J. M. Watson built the second tavern.

These taverns accommodated a good many guests in the course of the year, the stages usually stopping here for midday lunch and at times for supper. Blizzards of snow sometimes held a coach and the passengers here over night. At other times a heavy blockade shut Marengo out from the world for days at a time.

When in 1818 the mail route was established the pouches were thrown off here to be opened and the mail assorted to be sent north. At one time the mail was carried over the road on horseback and Mr. Knapp was one of the mounted mail carriers of those days.

In 1816 the half dozen families here wanted a school, so one was opened that year, Samuel Stone teaching. Two years later Joseph Watson taught the same school. James McBride was another of the early schoolmasters.



REV. J. J. GLEASON.

St. John's Catholic Church—As early as about 1840 services were held in this village, in various private buildings, this then being only a mission. Father O'Brien while in charge, coming here from Lyons to attend this small congregation of faithful Catholics, built a small church, the first Catholic church building in the village, on De Zeng street west of the present Catholic church. This served the purpose of the mission for some years. During Father Fitz Patrick's time the foundation of the present structure was laid. The building was completed by Rev. J. P. Stewart and dedicated in 1869, the first mass held in the beautiful house of worship being mid-night mass of Christmas day that year. The first rectory, now the house of Mr. Gordon, stood on the hill west of the church. It was the home of the first resident priest in the parish, Rev. J. Constant, who came to Clyde in June, 1859. The next rectory was across the street from the present church building. The house is now owned by Mrs. P. G. Dennison. The present rectory was purchased by Rev. P. W. O'Connel in 1872, who caused to be built an upright front giving the building very graceful proportions. It stands next south to the church and is a commodious and attractive rectory. On January 1, 1900, during the time of Rev. J. J. Gleason, the entire debt of the parish was paid off and the mortgages destroyed. In 1901 the finishing touches to the ex-

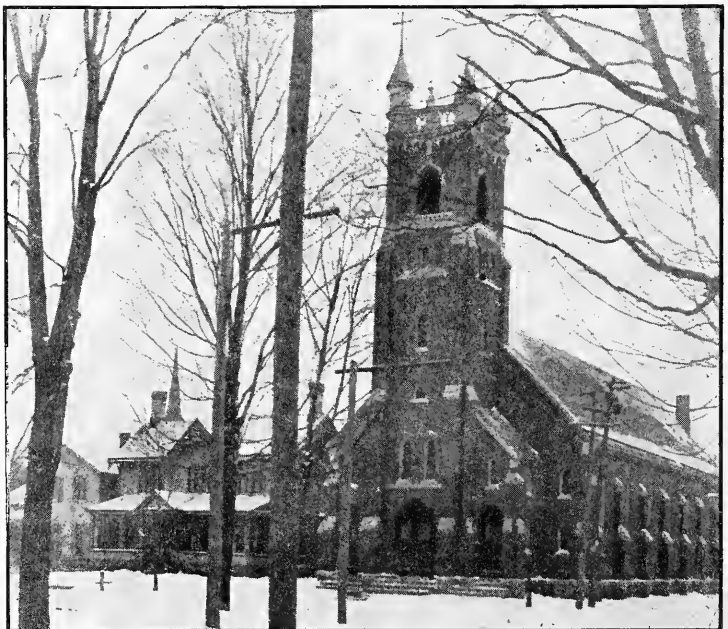
terior of a very fine church building completed the tower, the bell being blessed and placed in position in November of that year. The cost of the structure was \$25,000.

During the time this was a mission the following conducted services here:—Rev. T. O'Brien from Feb. 8, 1852, to October, 1852; Rev. Michael Gilbride, from October, 1852 until sometime during 1853; Rev. M. Walsh from November 18, 1853, to October 29, 1854; Rev. M. Purcell, from October, 1854, to June, 1859.

Rev. J. Constant was the first resident pastor of the church, coming here in June, 1859, and remaining until October, 1864. Those who followed were:—Rev. James H. Leddy, to May, 1866; Rev. J. P. Fitz Patrick, to October, 1868; Rev. J. P. Stewart, to May, 1871; Rev. P. W. O'Connell, to August, 1877; Rev. M. Biggins, to April, 1878; Rev. E. McGown, to October 18, 1886. Rev. J. J. Gleason, the present pastor, who has served the parish the longest of any, came October 18, 1886. Father Gleason was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., October 4, 1857, and was educated at the Bloomfield academy, St. Andrews' Preparatory Seminary, Rochester, and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy. In July, 1882, he was ordained at the cathedral in Rochester by Bishop McQuaid and was with St. Mary's parish, Rochester, until he came to Clyde.

First Officers elected in Wayne county, May 6, 1823, were: Sheriff, Thomas Armstrong of Wolcott; Clerk, Israel J. Richardson of Palmyra; Surrogate and "First" Judge, John S. Tallmadge of Sodus; District Attorney, Wm. H. Adams; Russell Whipple of Williamson, W. P. Capron of Macedon, Andrew G. Low of Palmyra and Sanford Sisson of Wolcott, coroners. They took the oath of office May 13, 1823.

Constitutional delegates to the State Convention of 1846: Ornon Archer and Horatio N. Taft.



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND RECTORY.



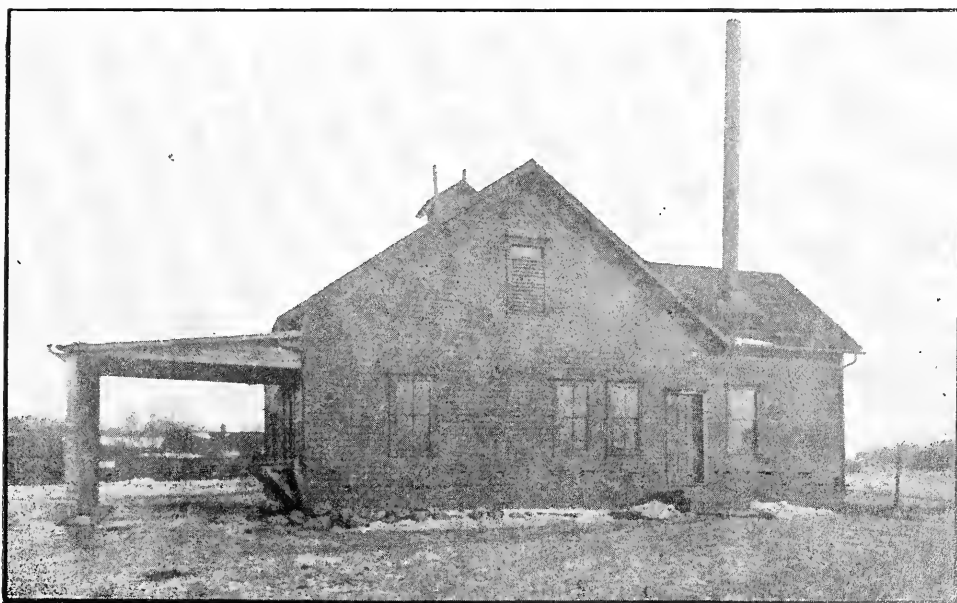
VANDEMBERG CHAPTER, EASTERN STAR.

Lower Row (left to right): Mrs. J. E. McGinnis, Mrs. Tallman, Mrs. George Ware, Prof. Tallman, Mrs. R. E. Flynn. Top Row: D. L. Edwards, Miss Edra Roe, Mrs. Pimm, Mrs. G. J. Lauster, Mrs. J. L. De Ridder, Miss Lux, Louis Nichols, Mrs. Sarah Vandenberg, Miss Lux, Miss Flossie Nichols, Miss Grace Barrett, J. J. Cookingham.

The Clyde Creamery Co. was incorporated in the summer of 1894, and its business has since steadily increased until at the present time it is one of the largest institutions of the kind in this part of the state. The value of a creamery, with the facilities that this possesses, to the dairymen of the surrounding country cannot be overestimated. Dairies for miles away bring their milk to the several stations attached to this creamery and find a profitable and permanent market. The entire product of the Clyde Creamery is butter and during the past year over 200,000 pounds were made here and shipped all over the country. To accomodate remote dairies the Company in 1898, established a receiving station at Angell's Corners, in April, 1899, one at Marengo and in April, 1902, another at Hunt's Corners. At these stations the milk is taken in and

skimmed, the cream being sent to the factory in this village. Thus thousands of dollars are distributed every year among the dairymen of this section, and what is of equal satisfaction the company is composed of men whose homes and business interests are located in the town of Galen.

The capital stock of the company is \$5,000. The first president was Abram Weed and the first board of directors Abram Weed, F. L. Waldorf, Henry Kellogg, Philip Heit, C. G. Roy, J. W. Strang and F. S. Kelsey. The succeeding presidents were A. G. Graham, Edwin Sands and F. L. Waldorf. The present officers are:—President, F. L. Waldorf; Sec., H. H. Benning; Treas., H. Kellogg; Executive Committee, E. B. Wells, H. F. Daboll and J. T. Babcock; Directors, F. L. Waldorf, E. B. Wells, H. Kellogg, H. F. Daboll, J. T. Babcock, H. H. Benning and F. A. Kelsey.



THE CLYDE CREAMERY.

CLYDE FARMERS' EXCHANGE HAS INTERESTING HISTORY.

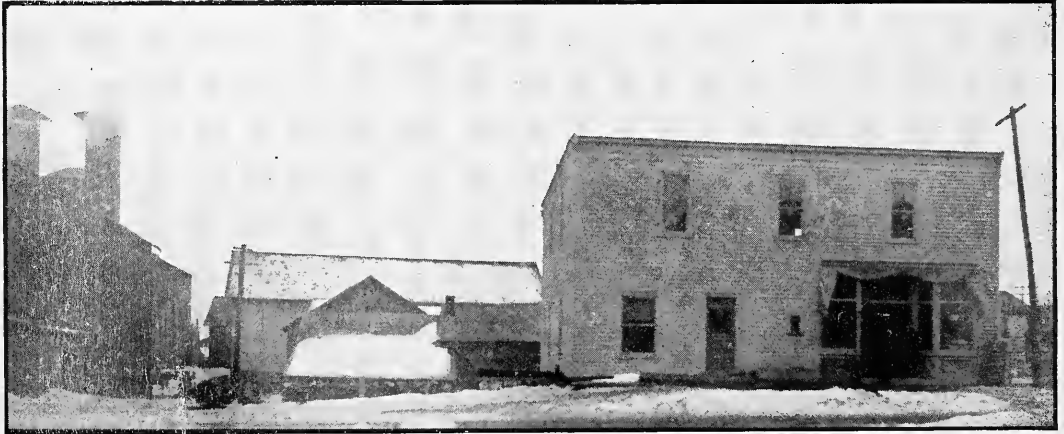
Problem of Co-Operative Business was Solved in Four Years by Chartering to Buy, Sell and Manufacture.

The Clyde Farmers' Exchange is a business organization with office, mill and storehouse on Main street between the canal and railroad. The Exchange deals in feed, seeds, general farm supplies and produce, fertilizers, coal and wood, machinery, etc. The situation of its wagon scales is such that a great share of the weighing by shippers and buyers passes over them. They are the official scales upon which all of the weighing required by the Empire Beet Sugar Company and the Lyons Pickle factory is done. This place is the headquarters for farmers and farm enterprises.

The Clyde Farmers' Exchange was organized early in 1900 and incorporated under the laws of New York state, May 31, 1900. The stock capital was \$5,000 since increased to \$10,000. The

Roller Process Mill, Grain and Coal Elevators and Store; Railroad and Canal Facilities; Owned by Grangers.

In the fall of 1899 a set of rules and by-laws were presented by Charles L. Osborn, during a discussion, which made a definite beginning for an agreement upon a plan. But not until May 5, 1900, was an organization effected and seven directors elected to begin operations. The charter which was then secured allows dealing in farm and general supplies, farm produce, lumber, real estate; also manufacturing, commission and agencies, etc. As the first office was opened and the beginning was made by renting the "De Zeng coal yard" at the end of Main street canal bridge, east side of the street, the handling of coal and wood came very naturally into a main feature of the enterprise. In the early days Secretary C. L. Osborn was the business man-



THE CLYDE FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

incorporators named in the charter are Charles L. Osborn, F. H. Closs and W. L. Devereaux who were intimately connected with the origin of the enterprise. This business association is really the outgrowth of Grange co-operation and it may be said here that the shareholders are members of the Clyde Grange.

For many years there had been conducted in the Grange various partnerships and clubs for buying seeds and supplies and selling produce which were generally carried on with loose methods and were of short duration, usually having no working capital and lacking every business feature of a permanent office and every day service. It was noted that these methods, as well as other pursued plans, were far behind those in operation in the Grange Co-Operative Fire Relief Association. Hence the sheer force of necessity brought the farmers to study the various plans of business co-operation in this country and Europe. Managers of successful concerns gave their advice and came and spoke upon their experiences in co-operative business.

ger, but in October of 1900 Mr. George A. Burgdorf was secured for the post of manager. He brought to the concern many qualifications of a wide business experience, extensive acquaintanceship, alertness and endurance, while he was also closely identified with the impulses and plan of the organization; and that he is popular in village and country was demonstrated by his election as town collector and by the position he has taken in the public activities in the village, and in the board of trade.

The business of the Exchange from a very small beginning grew to require more room and better facilities, and the directors canvassed the project of securing a proper location. In January, 1902, Mr. F. H. Closs, the president, negotiated the purchase of the McIntyre malt house property, situated directly across the street from the old place, on the west side of Main street bridge. This, the property and location of the Exchange at the present time, has a frontage on Main street, in the heart of the business portion of the village, of 65 feet. On the canal it has a front for docks if desired of 150 feet, while on the south side of the property, which has a

greater depth of 100 feet, it has a frontage on the N. Y. C. tracks of 125 feet with a switch to the main tracks.

The large malt house, now converted into a storehouse, elevator and mill, is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and 40 feet high. It has four floors including a basement and the upper high-space floor which is occupied by fourteen bins, each with the capacity for 100 tons. The walls of the building are made of oak, iron and steel and the roof is of steel. The elevator, also of steel, put up in 1903, rises from the ground to the peak of the roof, some 45 feet. Taking the coal from beneath the railroad cars it carries it to the bins in the top of the building where the coal is let out into the delivery wagons through shutes. Part of the building has been finished off into a first-class roller feed mill and a grain elevator. Adjoining is a brick building with a slate roof, 25x50 feet, and 40 feet high, with kiln in the

store building stands, which has been of no inconsiderable benefit to the village, as it has greatly improved a central location on the main street of the village, a place which first greets the eyes of people coming up from the trains.

In early times a large creek, or cut-off from the Clyde river, passed through this lot. And it is affirmed by old residents that here, from the bridge that then crossed the creek on Main street, large dip nets were lowered and quantities of fish were taken in the spring of the year. It may be added, that occupying the very place where the Exchange office now stands there once stood an historic landmark of Clyde—the Arcade building, a many doored and windowed tenement house, afterwards given over to a gun shop, cooper shop and storage house. [It may also be added that this building was once used by the village band for its headquarters, and nightly strains of music floated from its numerous pane-



CLYDE GRANGE, NO. 23, P. OF H.

Standing (left to right): Mrs. George Sutherland, Mrs. Wm. Osborn, Mrs. Wm. La Rue, Mrs. Lynn Barton, Mrs. H. O. Ketchum, Mrs. Sarah Haugh, Mrs. Wm. Lawrence, Mrs. Richard Ketchum, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, Mr. Lynn Barton, Mrs. F. S. Kelsey, Mrs. Frank A. Kelsey, Mrs. C. G. Roy, Mr. Joseph Barton, Mr. William La Rue, Mrs. Willard Devereaux, Miss Sarah Little, Mrs. Archibald Barton. Middle Row: Mr. William Osborn, Mr. C. G. Roy, Mr. Chester A. Baird, Mr. F. S. Kelsey, Mr. Archibald Barton, Mr. David A. Emeigh, Mrs. David A. Emeigh, Mr. Wallace H. Weed. Bottom Row: Mr. Valorus Ellenwood, Mr. Frank A. Kelsey, Mr. Willard L. Devereaux. The child, Blanche Barton.

basement and drying floors. Adjoining this is the brick engine and boiler house, having in it a twenty horse power equipment. Nearby are the horse stables and shed and a commodious blacksmith shop, all kept in good order and freshly painted. The lessee of the blacksmith shop is Mr. M. Guy, a capable blacksmith. Immediately after acquiring the property, in April, 1902, the Exchange built an office and seed store on the Main street side, 40x25 feet, with two floors and a basement. The floor space of all the buildings is about 28,000 square feet.

Improvement of the Clyde Farmers' Exchange property has been continuous from its beginning, and not the least that has been done is the extensive filling of the lots where the office and

less windows. See farther account of this building in Dr. Colvin's Reminiscences on page 4.] It was in this building, when Stephen Hull was the owner, in 1840, and Capt. Joseph Watson was president of the Galen Agricultural Society, that the first Galen fair was held. When Adrastus Snedaker (see portraits of Watson on page 34 and Snedaker on page 30) was master of Clyde Grange in 1876, he was owner of this Arcade lot, and at that time he urged the Grange to accept a liberal offer he made to co-operate in the erection of an Exchange and Grange hall there.

The Clyde Farmers' Exchange has proven its firm establishment and gives daily evidence of being of great value to the village to which it in

fact draws trade that otherwise would go elsewhere. The enterprise is conducted with ability and wholly on business principles, and it is forging ahead. Much of its success is due to its president, Mr. Frank H. Closs. The Clyde Grange, reposing the same confidence in him, has elected him Worthy Master for 1905. The names of the stockholders who have served on the board of directors of the Exchange are Charles H. Roy, W. H. Osborn, F. H. Closs, C. L. Osborn, O. J. Anderson, W. H. Weed, W. L. Devereaux, D. Devoe, J. B. Davis and C. Allen.

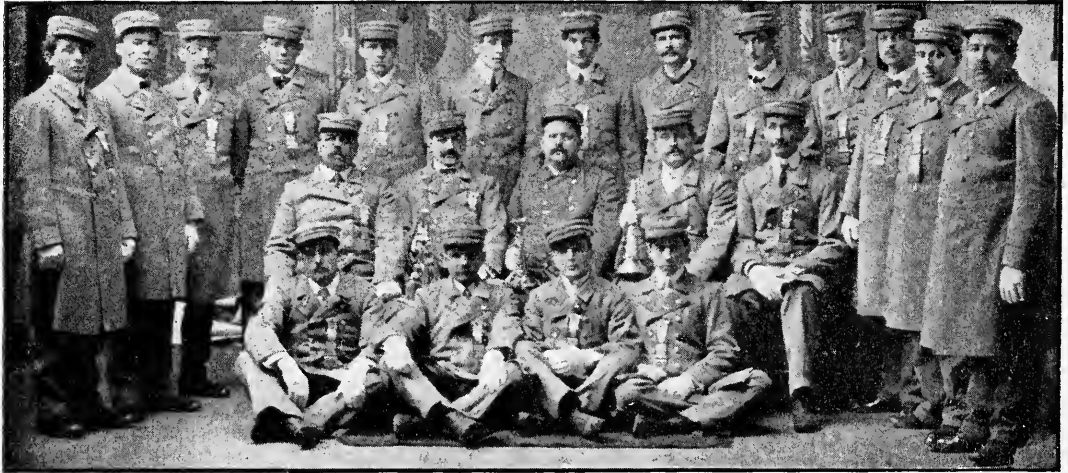
Clyde; From the Blockhouse to the Incorporation of the Village; The Earliest Landowners and Surveys; Earliest Hotels; Construction of Dam and Bridges:—

Clyde, earliest known as the Blockhouse (see "Blockhouse" in another column) was at first the rendezvous of squatters and Indian traders as it was the nearest point to Lake Ontario on

In 1818 Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng constructed a dam across the river, a saw mill on the north side and a grist mill on the south side. That year witnessed the erection of the first bridge across the river where the Glasgow street bridge now stands. The dam was located about fifty feet west of that bridge and had a lock in the south end to admit the passage of boats, the river then being legally designated navigable waters. The dam was authorized by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 17, 1817, which granted Maj. De Zeng absolute property right to the structure and water power. The dam was cleared away in 1854 at the time the railroad came through.

On April 10, 1824, Eli Frisbie and James Dickson were appointed a commission to build a bridge to take the place of the old Sodus street bridge that had gone down in the spring of 1818, and the supervisor was empowered to raise \$1,000 to defray the cost of the work, which was completed that year.

Dennis Vanderbilt, in 1814, erected a tavern on the south-west corner of Waterloo and Water



PROTECTIVE HOSE CO. NO. 1.

Lower Row (left to right): Newton Arnold, Wm. O'Brien, P. Doherty, C. Knight. Second Row: George Burgdorf, Albert Ware, Chief Hack, ———, Compton, H. Knight. Top Row: C. Cleveland, F. Allen, P. J. Welch, T. Whalen, C. Barnes, ———, Fisher, J. Mack, J. Minnie, P. J. Lauster, A. Beninghorf, J. Roy, W. Coffee, W. Ernst.

Clyde river, then known as Canandaigua outlet (the principal route of travel in pioneer days towards the great west). In 1808 Jonathan Melvin erected a house on the south side of the river and in 1810 he was followed by James Dickson, James Humeston, Henry Archer, D. Southwick, E. Deane and Arza Lewis, who put up modest dwellings on the same side of the river. The site of the Melvin house is now occupied by the residence of N. P. Darling, on the northeast corner of Waterloo and Geneva streets.

In 1809 a road was cut through between Waterloo and Sodus Bay crossing the river at Clyde on the bridge now known as Sodus street bridge, which was erected in 1810 and was carried away by the high water and ice in the spring of 1818. It was the first bridge erected over the Clyde at this place though after it had gone down it was not replaced until sometime after the Glasgow street bridge had been erected. On the south side of the river the Waterloo and Sodus Bay road is called Waterloo street and on the north side Sodus street.

streets, now the site of Charles A. Skinner's residence; and the same year J. B. West opened a store in the same building—the first tavern and the first store in Clyde. Soon after, West and his brother Brewster erected a building opposite the tavern for a store and dwelling.

Sylvester Clark, in 1817, put up a store opposite Vanderbilt's tavern which he later moved farther south on Waterloo street near the north-west corner of Geneva street. This building was used for religious services, assemblies and school and lodge purposes for some years. It still stands, the residence of J. E. Cotton, the oldest residence in the village.

Down near the river, now between the two river bridges, Jas. Humeston opened a tavern in which, a short time after, the first postoffice in Clyde was located, Humeston being the postmaster.

Humeston's tavern was afterwards conducted by H. G. Kingsbury, who was followed by other landlords until in 1836 it was burned. Herman Jenkin's rebuilt a tavern on the same site in 1837 and conducted it for some years. The hotel

was afterwards known as the Humphrey house and was torn down to make room for the West Shore railroad in 1884.

Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng, in 1815, ordered the survey of the south side of the river into village lots and streets, which was made by Valentine Brother the same year. On the north shore he built a saw mill on what is now the east end of the Central railroad station lot. He completed the mapping out of the settlement on the south side by running the surveyors' lines for Waterloo, Geneva and Water streets. Then it was agreed that the settlement should be dignified by a name, and accordingly it was called Laura-ville, after Laura, the Countess of Bath, the daughter of Sir Wm. Pultenay, one of the large landowners of Wayne county about that time.

In 1818 two Scotchmen came into the little community, and one of them went into ecstasies over the river scenery he found here. Andrew McNab—for that was his name—said that it looked like his home on the river Clyde in Scotland. The name sounded well and the settlers accepted the designation of the river as such.

final completion and formal opening of the canal when the party went east on the first flotilla between Buffalo and New York, in 1826.

About the same time the Exchange hotel was put up on the east side of Lock street north of the canal and opened by a Mr. Garrett. This hotel, later called the Eagle, was afterwards converted into a planing mill and sometime along in 1850 was burned. Another planing mill was erected in its place which was burned eight or ten years ago. The first canal grocery to go up was that of Strong & Harrington's which stood opposite the hotel, west of where the American hotel was erected, on the west side of Lock street north of the canal.

In 1823 Mr. Wm. S. De Zeng, the son of Maj. De Zeng, came over from Geneva and ordered the survey of village streets and lots, north of the river, which was made by James Gillispie in 1823. Mr. De Zeng and his brother-in-law, James Rees, also from Geneva, opened a store on the north side of the river and started a mercantile business under the name of De Zeng & Rees. The former built a frame house on what is now



EVERREADY CHEMICAL AND HOSE CO. NO. 2.

Lower Row (left to right) Lewis Betts, James Sly, Dennis Sheehan, W. S. Nichols. Second Row: E. W. Cotton, Pres. F. M. Wood, foreman; John Hak, chief; Lester Hoffman, assistant foreman; Arthur Drury, secretary. Top Row: E. J. Farrow, George Rotache, C. F. Cotton, John Van Antwerp, J. W. Garlic, E. R. Bockoven, treasurer; Wm. Simmons, Marcus Shafer, Jr., Howard Madden, Frank Wadley, George J. Lauster, Ernst De Golier, P. R. Cotton. Lewis Jefferson (colored), banner carrier; and Pickaninney Mascot.

In 1822 the canal in course of construction was opened to a point west of Lyons for navigation. Between Clyde and the Seneca river, however, the work was incomplete, but from Montezuma east and Clyde west the water was let into the canal and the two detached sections were used from that time to the completion of the canal, four years later. A narrow, wooden lock, a crude affair compared with those of to-day, was the eastern terminus of the Lyons section, located at the foot of Lock street. In 1822, a hotel called the Mansion house was put up between the canal and river at this lock. The site is now occupied by the malt house in which Mr. Topping does business. The Mansion house was first conducted by Fred Boogher. It was afterwards called the Franklin house, then the Sherman house, and was known as the Delavan house when it was burned in November, 1885. It was on the steps of this hotel that Dominie Mosher delivered a congratulatory address to Gov. Clinton and his staff on the occasion of the

the south side of West Genesee near Sodus street, which is still standing, the first frame house erected on the north side of the river. It is now the residence of D. L. Stow, a grandson of Maj. Frederick De Zeng and a nephew of the builder of the house.

Three years later, in 1826, Messrs. Robert Rose and Wm. S. Stow succeeded in getting the postoffice at this place named Clyde.

Nine years later the village of Clyde was incorporated the limits embracing both sides of the river. Thus was started the village of Clyde.

The Clyde coffee house, as it was known, was erected at an early day and was burned in 1826, at the time Horatio C. Kingsbury was the proprietor. It stood on the present site of the Clyde hotel. The same year it burned Messrs. David, William and Benjamin Ford, who were among the earliest business men of Lock Berlin, erected the hotel building, two stories high, on the same site, which has since been the "hotel corner." P. G. Dennison built the north wing.



EDWARD. B. WELLS' GRANITE WORKS.

Edward B. Wells, for forty-five years one of the most active of the business men of Clyde, has been foremost in many business ventures in this village and is in the position to intelligently determine the value of a business proposition contemplating the establishment of local industry. Mr. Wells has also been prominent in the Republican party organization of the village and county, having held several of the important local offices. His connection with the Masonic order dates back to about 1859, during which year he was initiated into Humanity Lodge at Lyons. A few years later he joined the Clyde Lodge and has for some years been a member of the Chapter, having held several of the offices in each.

Mr. Wells began business in Clyde in 1860 and is therefore the oldest active business man in

the village. He was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y., April 22, 1834. His childhood home was in the town of Lyons. His father located in the town of Sodus about 1820, and afterwards moved to Lyons. Mr. Wells received his education in the Lyons Union school. Ira Wells, his father, was of English descent and was a native of Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., who became a business man of prominence in this county. Mrs. Ira Wells, who was born at Northampton, Mass., was descended from the Taylors, a well known Massachusetts family.

Edward Wells at the age of eighteen years went into W. W. Mead's marble shop at Lyons where he spent two years learning the trade of marble cutter. Going to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, he engaged in the business there a year and later moved to Fort Plain, Montgomery



Shipler, Photo.

THE W. C. T. U.

Rower Row (left to right): Mrs. J. L. De Ridder, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. D. Winchell, Mrs. Benning, Mrs. Van Tassel.
Top Row: Mrs. Tallman, Mrs. C. Winchell, Mrs. L. A. Powers, Miss Ryerson, Mrs. A. A. Traver, Mrs. V. N. Yergin, Mrs. Carrie German.



A. F. TERRY.

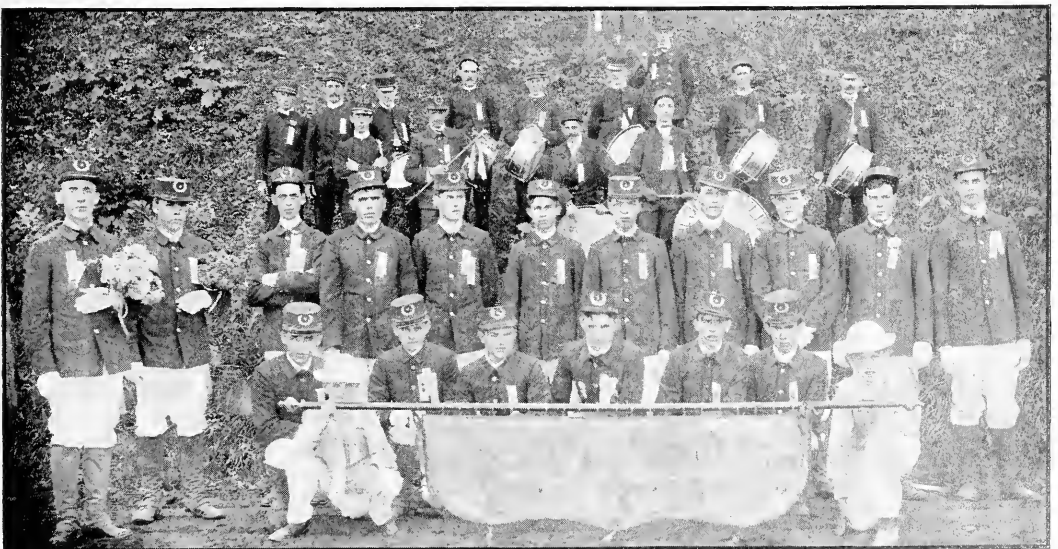
county. Then he returned to Lyons for a time and in 1860, as before stated, came to Clyde. He erected a building next west of the postoffice where he carried on the monument business for twenty-five years. Then he erected the building where he is now engaged in business and moving into his present quarters has continued the business there ever since. This business has been extended year after year and has grown to be the most important granite and marble works in the county. The patronage of Mr. Wells, as shown by reference to his books, include names of the many well known families not only in the several towns of this county but also in adjacent

counties, including a considerable list in Rochester, Auburn and other cities.

The life of Mr. Wells has been an active one. He bought the old Commercial bank building (now the postoffice) and practically reconstructed it, adding a new story and a new front and rebuilding throughout the interior. He also erected the large brick dwelling on the south side of the river, opposite Glasgow street bridge, and has been engaged in many enterprises that were intended to open profitable channels of industry in this village. The big creamery which has not only proven a successful financial venture for those engaged in it but has been a valuable adjunct to the industrial life of Clyde, was first brought to the attention of the agriculturalists of the town through the efforts of Mr. Wells, who is a director in the company. He owns considerable property in the town and is an active member of the Clyde Grange with which he has been connected several years. In 1866 Mr. Wells married Alice G. Gregory of Clyde and they have a pleasant home in this village, both being active in social and church matters.

Mr. Wells, as has been stated, is one of the leading Republicans of the county. He has held several offices, including village trustee, two terms in the State Assembly, refusing the third nomination, two terms as postmaster of Clyde and one term as county clerk. Mr. Wells served as supervisor three terms. Twice he was elected and once he was appointed by the town board to fill the vacancy caused by the illness of E. W. Sherman who was incapacitated for attending to the duties of the office to which he had been elected.

Alfred F. Terry came to Clyde in 1845 and was in business here for twenty years, a prominent man in the early period of Clyde and one of those progressive, enterprising citizens who in his time made Clyde one of the principal mercantile villages in Wayne County. He was born in



ELECTRIC HOSE CO. NO. 3.

Standing (left to right): Charles F. Lux, Geo. H. Rodwell, Byron H. Perry, Francis C. Tuck, Adelbert Blood, James Farrington, John H. Lux, John Lee, Edward Myers, Wm. Rodwell, Fred Woehr. Sitting: Edward Goodell, Henry Redder, Fred Wiltzie, John Carroll, Charles Tuck, Le Roy Wilson, Mascotts: Earle Handlon and ——— Maddon.



GEORGE H. HOYT.

Patchogue, L. I. March 1, 1821. His first venture in Clyde was to manufacture and sell harness, he being by trade a harness maker. At the same time he in company with Daniel Saxton engaged in the manufacture of lace for carriage trimmings which they carried on in the building which now adjoins the bank. He was associated with Mr. Ketchum in the erection of Harmony Hall block. In 1865 Mr. Terry went west and engaged in trading with the Indians and was for eighteen years a contractor carrying freight to the Indian country. Later he returned to Clyde, and being taken with paralysis he died August 11, 1896. His wife was Miss Esther Fairchild of Onondaga county. Two of their five children are living, George D. of Binghamton and Frederick H. of Clyde, both being engaged in the drug business.

George H. Hoyt was born in the town of Ripley, near Dexter, Me., Sept. 6, 1825. He was the son of George W. Hoyt, a native of Bradford, N. H. Mr. Hoyt was educated in the common schools of Bradford and at the Francis-town Academy. His parents died when he was three years of age and he journeyed through Maine into New Hampshire, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, and resided with his grandfather on a farm until reaching his majority. In 1850 he went to Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., and in 1854 returned to Concord, N. H. That year he married Mary H. daughter of Jonathan Scribner of Salisbury, N. H. Mrs. Hoyt died January 3, 1895.

In 1857 Mr. Hoyt, with his wife, came to Clyde and engaged in the grocery business. From 1858 to 1860 he had charge of the factory store. In February, 1861, he entered the employ of Wm. C. Ely at the Glass Works, being soon afterward appointed agent for Dr. Linus Ely in the same business. Orin Southwick succeeded Dr. Ely. In 1868 Mr. Hoyt became a partner in the firm of Southwick, Reed & Co. This firm was succeeded in turn by the firms of Ely, Reed & Co. and Ely, Son & Hoyt, the latter partner-

ship continuing until the death of Wm. C. Ely in 1886. The firm was then organized under the name of Wm. C. Ely's Sons & Hoyt and continued as such until the organization of Clyde Glass Works in 1895. Mr. Hoyt was a director and treasurer of this corporation up to the time of his death; he was also a director of the projected Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay railroad; and was one of the original stockholders of Poughkeepsie Glass Works and a director of that corporation until his health failed him.

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1860 he was elected steward and in 1865 trustee of the church, holding the latter position for twenty-nine years until failing health compelled him to decline further election. He was made Sunday-school Superintendent of that church the same year he came to Clyde and held the position eight years. He was also librarian of the Sunday-school for some time and arranged their present ingenious system of distributing books.

Mr. Hoyt took an active interest in all enterprises for the betterment of the village. He was a man of wonderful genial temperament and made friends readily wherever he went. His family consisted of Carolyn H. Green, Lillian H. Barnard and George H. Hoyt, Jr. Mr. Hoyt died May 14, 1899.

Clyde Grange: One of the Most Prosperous and Progressive in the State:—Clyde Grange, No. 33, P. of H., was organized January 8, 1874. The first officers of the Grange were:—Master, Benjamin Weed; Overseer, Malcolm Little; Lecturer, Adrastus Snedaker; Steward, Adelbert Gordon; Assistant Steward, W. H. Barnes; Chaplain, M. W. Jenkins; Treasurer, Seth Brown; Secretary, J. Wm. Strang; Gate Keeper, Anson C. Burnett; Pomona, Mariette Bowen; Ceres, Mrs. Anson C. Burnett; Flora, Sara A. Little; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Seth Bowen; Executive Committee, A. Snedaker, Wm. Stewart and Henry Southard.

The Clyde Grange began the formation of a library very early in its history and now owns the finest library of any grange in the state, over 1,700 volumes. Another early move was the co-operative buying, and the Farmers' Exchange, described elsewhere in this work, is a direct outcome of this idea and gives great satisfaction. The Clyde Grange has a membership of over 300. It was one of the founders of the Fire Relief Association of Wayne County, which on January 1, 1905, held risks on \$6,487,291 and has never contested a claim. Mr. Wm. H. Osborne of the Clyde Grange is the treasurer of this association. Those who have been Masters of the Clyde Grange from the beginning are as follows:—Benjamin Weed; Malcolm Little; Adrastus Snedaker; Abram Weed; George C. Watson; W. L. Devereaux; George Baird; Eugene Hickok; Wallace Weed; David Emigh; Valorus Ellinwood; Jerome Davis; Fred Kelsey; Frank H. Closs. Secretaries:—J. Wm. Strang; Abram Weed; Sara A. Little; Sylvester Clark; Harry Weed; Mrs. David Emigh. Benjamin Weed, the first Master, is still on the active roll of members.

The First Marriage among the settlers in the town of Galen was the celebration of the nuptials of Jabez Reynolds and Polly Mills in 1804.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OLDEST INDUSTRY IN CLYDE.

Before the Village was Incorporated Glass was Made in Clyde

In 1828 a glass factory was started in Clyde. It was built by De Zeng & Rees, a firm composed of William S. De Zeng and James R. Rees. The corner stone was laid on the 24th day of March 1828, with some ceremonies, under the superintendence of Maj. Frederick A. De Zeng. The master builders were Artimus Humeston, Ephraim Carrington and Henry Roberts. At that time the village contained a population of five hundred. The first factory was for the manufacture of window glass only. It was successively conducted by the firms of De Zeng & Rees; William S. De Zeng; Charles S. De Zeng; Dr. Hiram Mann; De Zeng & Co.; James H. Stokes; Stokes & Ely; James H. Stokes; Stevens & Miller; Stevens, Miller & Co.; Miller, Rowell & Co.; William C. Ely; Dr. Linus Ely; Orin Southwick.

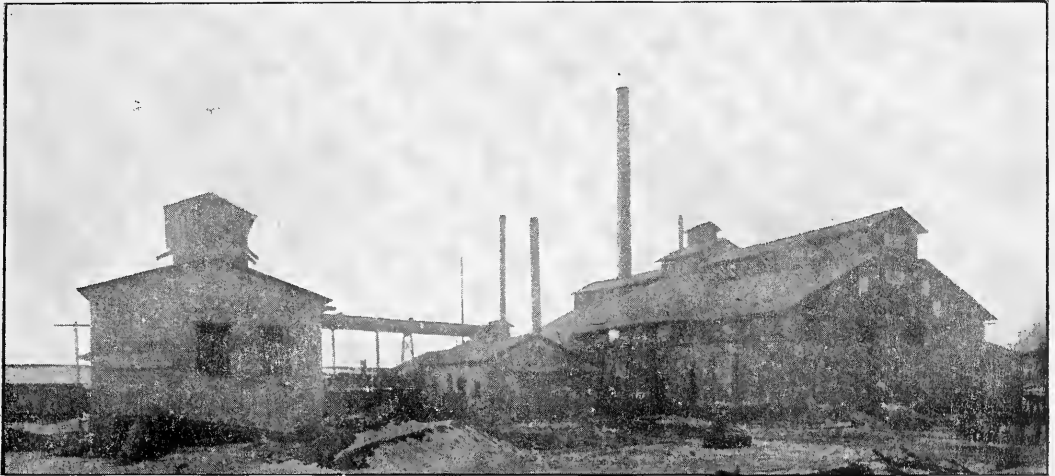
In 1864 a bottle factory was started, the first firm being Southwick & Wood, then Southwick

From Clay Crucibles to Immense Tanks this Enterprise Has Grown.

treasurer and continued in that office until his death in May 1899. He was succeeded by his son, George H. Hoyt, Jr., who has held that office since that time. It may be interesting to know that the elder Mr. Hoyt commenced taking charge of the finances of the glass factory in 1861 and that the financial management of this important business has been in the hands of himself and his son for upwards of forty-four years.

William C. Ely, who for more than thirty years had the largest interest in the business, was a man of remarkable business ability. He left his impress on all with whom he came in business contact and to him, perhaps more than to any other, the wonderful success of the business is due. It was under his management that the bottle department was added.

Originally the material was melted in clay crucibles, called in the trade "pots." When the present corporation was organized a tank system



THE CLYDE GLASS WORKS.

& Reed, and then the two industries were combined under the firm name of Southwick, Reed & Co., and later by the firm of Ely, Reed & Co., a firm composed of William C. Ely, Charles W. Reed, John Schindler and George H. Hoyt. In 1874 John Schindler died and the business was continued by the surviving members of the firm until 1880, when Mr. Reed retired from the firm and Mr. Charles D. Ely became a partner, the firm name being Ely, Son & Hoyt. This firm continued until 1886, when William C. Ely died and his son William D. Ely entered the firm and the firm name became Wm. C. Ely's Sons & Hoyt. This management continued until 1895, when Clyde Glass Works was organized for the manufacture of hollow glassware exclusively (the manufacture of window glass having been discontinued). This concern is a corporation. Its first Board of Directors was Charles D. Ely, George H. Hoyt, George H. Hoyt, Jr., Gaylord R. Bacon, James R. Miller, William W. Legg and Frank H. Warren.

Gaylord R. Bacon has been president since the organization. George H. Hoyt was the first

was adopted, the fuel used being a product of petroleum called "fuel oil." In 1903 a continuous gas producer was installed and the present tank was built. At the same time alehr for tempering the ware was installed. The capacity of the plant was greatly enlarged. When run at full capacity it gives employment to about eighty-five men, about forty-five boys and six girls. Its weekly pay-roll amounts to about one thousand dollars. Some of the blowers get as much as eight dollars per day. Here are manufactured fruit jars and glass bottles of all sizes, from two ounce to Gallon Packers, all from the finest tank flint glass.

The present Board of Directors is Gaylord R. Bacon, George H. Hoyt, George O. Baker, William W. Legg, James R. Miller, Frank H. Warren and William A. Hunt; Mr. Baker succeeding the elder Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Hunt succeeding Mr. Charles D. Ely, who died May 31, 1903. The present officers are: Gaylord R. Bacon, Pres. and Superintendent; William W. Legg, Vice-Pres.; George H. Hoyt, Treas.; James R. Miller, Secretary.



G. D. BARRETT, M. D.

Dr. George D. Barrett, one of the leading physicians of Clyde having a large and prosperous as well as a successful practice, was born at Hooksett, N. H., January 9, 1846. In his sixteenth year, having succeeded well in his studies in the Nashua, N. H., school, Dr. Barrett accompanied his father in the campaigns of the latter, who was with the federal armies in the South, to the Gulf of Mexico. The stirring scenes of that great war left vivid impressions on the mind of the young man who was too young to enlist. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. M. Barrett, saw active service in that war, during which he commanded the 8th New Hampshire regiment at the battle of Port Hudson. Dr. Barrett next visited the Canadas and in 1869, started on a long trip through the western states and territories, crossing the isthmus of Panama and visiting Mexico. He then entered

Dartmouth, N. H., Medical college where he received his degree, graduating in the class of 1877. He spent a year in the hospitals and in practice at Boston, whence he removed to North Abington, Mass., and practiced there five years. In 1884 he came to Marengo, N. Y., where he practiced until October, 1893, when he located in Clyde. On May 16, 1878, he married Mary H., the daughter of Alfred Randall, by whom there were two children, Grace Marion, who lives at home, and George Carlton, deceased. Dr. Barrett, who enjoys travel, in 1898 made a fifteen months' trip to Alaska for recreation. While practicing in Marengo in 1886, he joined Humanity Lodge of Masons at Lyons and in 1894 joined the Clyde Lodge, in which he has served as junior and senior warden, this year taking the Master's chair. He is also a member of Griswold Chap., R. A. M., Zenobia Com. 41, K. T., of Palmyra and Damascus Shrine of Rochester, in which orders he has occupied most of the minor positions. In 1894 he joined the Clyde Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed through the successive chairs of that lodge and the Encampment. He was elected Captain of Canton Galen No. 49, when that order was not in a flourishing condition. Receiving the proper support from an active membership he has succeeded in making it one of the best Cantons in the state for its numerical size. The doctor is Assistant Surgeon General on Gen. Stearnes' staff ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Considerable of the doctor's time is given to



DR. G. D. BARRETT'S RESIDENCE.



HENRY I. WOOD.

SIDNEY W. WOOD.

RAY G. WOOD.

his fraternity connections in which he is quite enthusiastic. He is also active in local politics, and is now serving as health officer of the village. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Association, as he was of the society immediately preceding it, and was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society when he was practicing in that state.

S. W. Wood & Son succeeded to the firm of S. W. Wood & Co. in October, 1886. It comprises Sidney W. Wood and his son Henry I. Wood.

Sidney W. Wood, George Chandler and Seth H. Wood rented the old foundry of Ambrose Field in 1866 and for the ensuing year carried on the business under the firm name of Wood, Chandler & Co. Then Mr. Chandler retired and the firm name was changed to S. W. Wood & Co. This co-partnership continued until the

death of Seth H. Wood January 18, 1886. The following October Henry I. Wood bought the interest of his uncle, Seth H. Wood, and the business has been conducted since then under the firm name of S. W. Wood & Son.

Besides the general repairing which all machine shops did at the time this firm became the owners it then produced plows and cultivators which S. W. Wood & Co. for a time continued to manufacture, although shaping their plans so as to gradually turn their main efforts to steam engines and boilers. Foreseeing that steam was fast superseding horse power for driving farm machinery this firm, the second in the state to manufacture portable engines, revolutionized the business of the old plant until finally they engaged wholly in the manufacture of steam engines and boilers. In 1898 Mr. Wood and his

two sons, Henry I. and Ray G., bought the property of the Ambrose Field estate and the following year erected new boiler and blacksmith shops and reconstructed the other buildings. Where there were three or four men working in the shop in 1866 the firm is now employing twenty-five or thirty men the year around ten hours a day.

Mr. S. W. Wood was born in Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., April 10, 1829. In 1830 his father, Israel Wood came to the town of Galen and bought the Jacob Heit farm two and a half miles east of Clyde. When he was twelve years old Mr. S. W. Wood began running the Nathan Stevens saw mill which he operated until he was seventeen years old. In that mill he cut out timbers used as "sleepers" in constructing the roadbed of the old Auburn railroad. At that time the railroad was built by spiking strap iron rails on to "sleepers." In 1846-7 Mr. Wood



S. W. WOOD & SON'S MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.



E. N. HUGHSON.

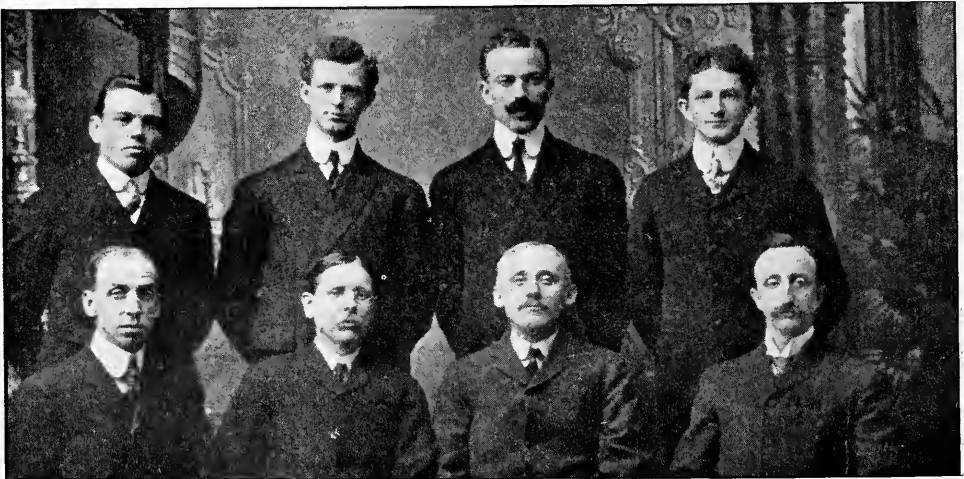
MALISSA M. HUGHSON.

was employed in the foundry of Deacon Taft at Lyons and in the latter year he went to Geneva where he learned the trade of machinist in the Seneca Lake Foundry, being employed there twenty years. Mr. Wood married Catharine Whitmore to whom were born three children, all of whom are living in Clyde, Messrs. Henry I. and Ray G. and Miss Ella Wood. Both sons learned the machinist's trade in their father's shop, Henry I., as has been stated, purchasing the interest of his father's brother at the time of the latter's death. Mr. Wood's present wife was Catharine Queeman, whom he married at Geneva in 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hughson have been residents of the village of Clyde for nearly sixty years and are probably one of the oldest married couples who came to Clyde as many years ago. What is still more rare they have celebrated

their sixtieth wedding anniversary—the "Jewel Anniversary." Mrs. (Malissa M. Dunwell) Hughson has been accorded some distinction in the press of western New York for her remarkable memory and as a Bible student. Having the exceptional gift of a clear, vigorous mind, although in her eighty-seventh year, she is able to repeat word for word entire gospels out of the Scriptures, and can recite lengthy selections from all the standard poetry. What is remarkable is that in her advanced age the power of committing to memory remains undiminished, and she still commits lengthy passages as she always has done, being a great student, with apparent ease. She was born in the town of Lyons in 1818 and is with an exception or two the oldest living inhabitant of the county. Her father, Captain Stephen Dunwell, Jr., was a pensioner of the war of 1812 and her grandfather, Stephen Dunwell, Sr., served under Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather on her mother's side, Robert Purchase, lived to be 106 years old. Mrs. Hughson is an aunt of Supreme Court Judge Dunwell.

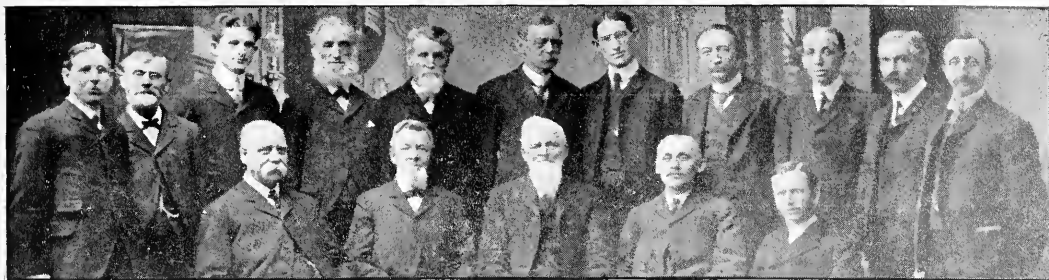
E. N. Hughson was born in the town of North-East, Dutchess county, N. Y., October 5, 1821, his parents being natives of the state of New York. When thirteen years old he began working at the trade of a tin and coppersmith and has followed it ever since, being still actively engaged in that business although in his eighty-fifth year. He was eighteen years old when his home was located in Red Creek, in this county. He afterwards resided in Newark two years. On December 18, 1844, he was married to Malissa M. Dunwell at East Newark, N. Y. They are the parents of seven daughters, all living:—Ellen (Mrs. A. H. Diamond) of Jeanette, Pa.; Caroline (Mrs. J. V. Worden) of Phelps, N. Y.; Emma J. (the widow of Newton Blood) of Clyde; Ada (Mrs. A. H. Brown) of New York; Amelia (Mrs. Pflanz) of Utica, N. Y.; Belle (Mrs. H. J. Zimmerman) of Milan, Mich.; Nellie (Mrs. F. A. De Laney) of Clyde.



Shipler, Photo.

USHERS M. E. CHURCH.

Lower Row (left to right): John Kellogg, Arthur Moison, W. A. Hunt, B. N. Marriott. Upper Row: Harvey Waite, W. H. Hoffman, M. C. Shafer, Jr., Lester Hoffman.



OFFICIAL BOARD, M. E. CHURCH.

Lower Row (left to right): J. W. Hinman, Asa Traver, L. H. Palmer, W. A. Hunt, Rev. P. H. Riegel, Upper Row: Arthur Moison, W. H. Garlic, Lester Hoffman, M. W. Mead, J. O. Welch, E. M. Ellenwood, Dr. J. L. Thorpe, J. J. Cookingham, John Kellogg, H. H. Benning, B. N. Marriott.

Mr. Hughson came to Clyde about fifty-six years ago and for forty years worked at his trade in the same building, that now occupied by Murphy & McElligott. His employer the first six years was S. J. Sayles. About 1895 Mr. Hughson went into business for himself on Canal street, but a year ago last spring sold out. After a few months' retirement, unaccustomed to an inactive life, he again went into business, locating on North Park street where he is still doing business. Mr. Hughson was a Whig in politics from the time he was almost old enough to vote, as he says, for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Since the formation of the Republican party he has zealously supported its candidates. Mr. Hughson recalls interesting incidents of the early days in Clyde, when some of the village streets were bordered with rushes that commonly spring up in watery wastes, and when periods of high water caused an overflow on Main street. His recreation for many years was hunting and fishing, and in one day he has bagged over thirty squirrels near Clyde. Mr.

and Mrs. Hughson have nineteen grand-children and seventeen great-grand-children.

Official Board and Ushers.—The First M. E. Church, an extended history of which is given on page twenty-six, is fortunately in the hands of an officary composed of successful business men whose names are a guaranty of that judicious and progressive management which has made the society a financial success and has given it a large membership; and at the same time is from a ministerial standpoint a desirable charge.

The group of the officary for 1905 is shown on page fifty-five. The portrait of one of the best known and one of the most zealous of the officary for years past, the late George H. Hoyt, together with his personal history written by one of his contemporaries, appears on page fifty-one. His service of forty-one years, which closed with his death, is a luminous page in the history of the church. Another whose service is equally distinguished, with a record of forty



THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SNEDAKER POST, G. A. R.

Lower Row (left to right): Mrs. A. Wood, Mrs. J. Foote, Mrs. D. Allen, Mrs. Wm. Nichols, Mrs. D. Gibson, Upper Row: Mrs. C. F. Britton, Mrs. Charles Groesbeck, ———, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. J. Sager, Mrs. V. Kline, Mrs. A. Hutchins.



FOUNDERS AND OFFICERS BRIGGS' NATIONAL BANK.

S. S. BRIGGS, Pres. Original Briggs Bank.
 L. H. PALMER, Pres. Briggs Nat. Bank since 1894.
 W. A. HUNT, V. Pres. Briggs Nat. Bank.
 S. H. BRIGGS, Pres. Briggs Nat Bank to 1894.
 J. W. HINMAN, Cashier Briggs Nat. Bank.
 E. B. Palmer, Ass't Cashier Briggs Nat., Bank.

years, is that of Mr. L. H. Palmer who is still "on post" as vigorous as ever.

The subject should not be passed without mentioning the broad field of influence in this church, the out-of-town membership being so large that thirty-nine closed sheds are rented at profitable figures to those who drive to service.

The Sunday school, for years the banner school of all denominations in the county and at present the largest of the Methodist schools, owes much to the able, unselfish and patriotic efforts of Mr. J. W. Hinman, its superintendent, who has occupied that position for thirty-three consecutive years.

The group of ushers of the Methodist church appears on page fifty-four. For their untiring and close application to duties requiring considerable personal sacrifice is due the gratitude of all who attend that church.

The Briggs' National Bank is a successful institution with a capital of \$50,000, managed according to the best rules of finance by men who assisted in founding it or who grew up with it. Other banks in Clyde have come and gone but this from its beginning has steadily grown in public favor and to-day does the banking business of a considerable extent of country, not to say the exclusive banking business of the village of Clyde.

The Briggs Bank of Clyde, the germ from

which the present institution sprang, was incorporated in 1856 with S. S. Briggs president, and Wm. H. Coffin cashier, and a capital of \$70,000. In 1859 S. S. Briggs became the sole owner and in 1860 Aaron Griswold bought one-half of the interest. On the death of S. S. Briggs, in 1865, S. H. Briggs bought out Mr. Griswold and sold a part interest to L. H. Palmer, and until 1880 the business was conducted under the name of Briggs & Palmer, Bankers.

In March, 1880, the Briggs National Bank, the present institution, was organized with a capital of \$50,000 and the following officers:—S. H. Briggs, president; L. H. Palmer, vice-president; J. W. Hinman, cashier. S. H. Briggs died in 1894 and L. H. Palmer succeeded as president. W. A. Hunt was made vice-president, J. W. Hinman cashier, and E. B. Palmer assistant cashier; all of whom occupy the same positions at the present time.

Samuel Stevens Briggs was born in Chatham, Columbia Co. N. Y., April 17, 1803. In 1835 he came to Clyde, N. Y., and purchased two hundred acres of land in the town of Galen. In a few years he added to his farm three hundred acres more and became one of the most prominent farmers in the county. His natural aptitude for business soon caused him to take up other lines of industry. In 1856 he established the Briggs Bank of Clyde, associating others with him, though he kept a controlling interest and was its president till his death. In the great financial crisis of 1857, when nearly all banks suspended specie payment, he refused, saying, "My bank shall not suspend if all others do." The leading characteristics of Mr. Briggs were his punctuality in all business relations and probity, regarding his word equal to his note. He was identified in all the interests of the town and built several of its valuable blocks. Mr. Briggs was of a kind heart and of a liberal spirit to worthy causes. He died on September 3d, 1865, leaving his banking interests to his son, S. H. Briggs.

Samuel Hunt Briggs, the son of S. S. Briggs, was born in Galen September 16, 1843. At an early age he entered his father's bank as assistant bookkeeper. Possessing the business ability, it was not long before he was promoted to the position of cashier. In 1865, on the death of his father, he with L. H. Palmer as partner continued the business as Briggs & Palmer, Bankers.

until 1880, when it was reorganized as the Briggs National Bank with Mr. Briggs as president, he retaining that position until his death. The success which attended the business over which he presided was largely due to his keen sagacity and wise judgment. For many years he was a trustee and consistent member of the Clyde Presbyterian church, and gave liberally towards its support. In September, 1867, he married Julia P. Hendrick, daughter of Dr. A. T. Hendrick of Clyde. Five children were born to them, four of whom with their mother survive him, Frederick H. and Mrs. Gurnsey Wheeler of New York, and Flora and Francis Briggs who reside with their mother in Rochester. In 1882 he moved to Rochester and built a house on East Ave., where he died in August, 1894.

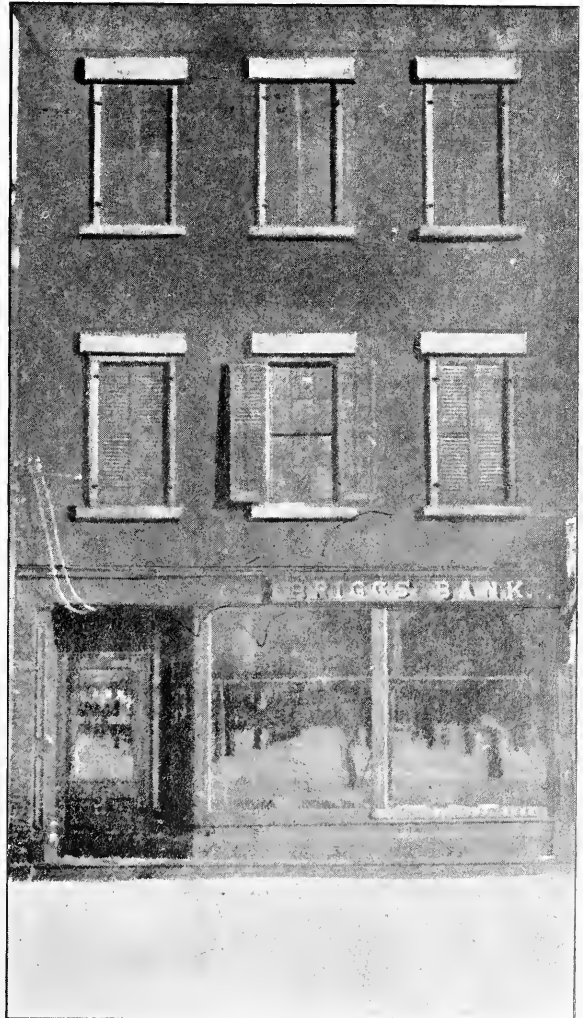
Lewis Herrick Palmer was born in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on January 31, 1835. His parents moved to the town of Lyons in 1844. He received his education at Lyons Union School and at Lima Seminary, after which he entered into the employment of Dr. L. R. Herrick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., remaining with them till 1861. In 1865 he came to Clyde and in company with

Mr. S. H. Briggs established the Briggs & Palmer Bank, which continued up to 1880. At this time the bank was reorganized and known as the Briggs National Bank of Clyde, with which institution Mr. Palmer has been connected as its vice-president and since 1894 as its president. He has always been active in the business, moral and religious interests of the community—for many years a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Clyde, now a leader among its officers and for thirty-eight years a member of the board of its trustees. In 1861 Mr. Palmer married Louisa M. Briggs, the youngest daughter of S. S. Briggs of Clyde, N. Y., and they are the parents of six children, Mrs. Olin Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., Edwin B. of Clyde, Dr. Lewis R. of Baltimore, Briggs S. of Boston and May L. and Anna R. of Clyde.

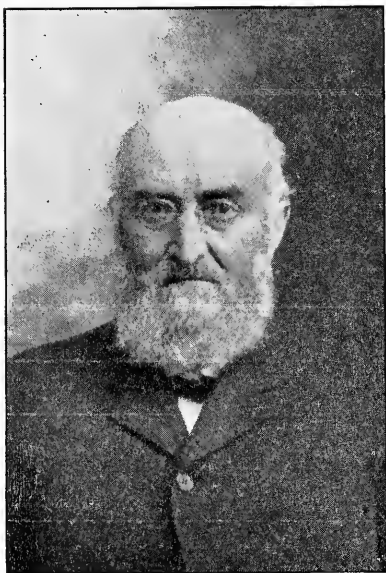
Edwin Briggs Palmer was born at Clyde, N. Y., June 12, 1866. He received his early education at Clyde High school and was graduated from Cazenovia Seminary and Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1887 he entered the Briggs National Bank as book-keeper and is considered one of the most accurate of accountants, now filling the position of Assistant Cashier. His popularity in the community is evidenced by his election as Treasurer of the village for six successive years, being chosen as the candidate by both Democratic and Republican parties. He also has served a term of three years as a member of the Board of Education of the Clyde High school. He has been for some years a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and at present fills the office of trustee. In 1892 he married Sadie Sybilah Lane of Lyons, N. Y., and they are the parents of one daughter, Janet Louise Palmer.

William Alonzo Hunt was born in Galen Jan. 21, 1856, and received his education at Lyons Union school and Cazenovia Seminary. In 1880 he entered the Briggs National Bank, Clyde, as Assistant Cashier. Being untiring in application to his duties and efficient in the affairs of the Bank, he was elected Vice-President in 1898, succeeding his father, W. S. Hunt, who had held this office since the death of S. H. Briggs. Mr. Hunt takes great interest in everything that tends to the general welfare and interest of the community. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Clyde, and one of its official members, filling the office of recording steward since 1883. He has been librarian of the Sunday school for twenty years. At present he is President of the Clyde Board of Trade. In 1882 he married Jennie Olin Palmer of Newark and they are the parents of three children, Lester Palmer, Olin Martha, and Susan Briggs Hunt.

J. W. Hinman was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, October 23, 1844. His father, Willis Hinman, was a native of Hartford, Conn., and removed to Ontario county in 1840, where he



THE BRIGGS NATIONAL BANK.



CHARLES E. ZELUFF.

lived until his death in 1896. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Newark High school and Academy and later attended the Eastman Business College, graduating from that institution in 1865. He came to Clyde in January 1867 and entered the employ of Briggs & Palmer, Bankers, as bookkeeper. He was later appointed assistant cashier and at the organization of the Briggs National Bank in 1880 was appointed cashier which position he still holds. In the month of June, 1874, he married Miss Ida E. Field, daughter of the late Ambrose S. Field, and they are the parents of three sons, Willis A., Arthur F. and Harold C. Mr. Hinman is interested in the advancement of his town and has always been interested in church work having held the position of Sunday School Superintendent in the Methodist Episcopal church since 1872.

First Show in Clyde to be licensed was that of Noel E. Waring's exhibited June 24, 1836.

Charles E. Zeluff is one of the few men still living in Clyde who was engaged in business in this village nearly fifty years ago. During the six best years of business on the Erie canal Capt. Zeluff owned and operated a boat carrying merchandise and grain or whatever cargoes were offered, between New York and Buffalo. At that time there were 5,000 boats plying on the canal and freights on grain carried from Buffalo to New York ranged as high as 24 cents a bushel. Out of this the boat owner paid $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents a bushel tolls. To-day there are about 600 boats on this canal and freight on grain is only from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents a bushel. Mr. Zeluff was born at North Wolcott, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1841, and when he was six years old his people moved to Clyde. Here his father, Benjamin Zeluff, went into the meat business on Canal street, and in 1858 Mr. Zeluff engaged with his father and remained with him five years. In 1866 he paid for the construction of a canal boat which, as has been stated, he operated, following that occupation and realizing from it considerable profit, until 1872. On April 12, 1870, he married Mary E. VanSlyck. Their only child is Czar Emmons Zeluff, a dentist in this village. Retiring from the canal freighting business, Mr. Zeluff opened a meat market on Canal street, where he carried on trade until 1897. Since then he has been out of business, devoting his time to the management of his farm. Except while boating Mr. Zeluff has maintained an uninterrupted residence in Clyde.

The Clyde High School, one of the best of the schools in the villages of the State, comprises nine grades and an academic department, together with a training class which has received



MRS. SUSAN HUNT'S RESIDENCE.



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GEORGE H. HOYT.

FRANK H. WARREN.

J. T. KELLOGG.

high commendations from the State department of Public Instruction. Since the training class was permanently located in the Clyde school and during the two succeeding years forty-five graduates were sent out from this class and their work in this and other counties in the State reflected high credit on the school. The Clyde High School alumni comprises men and women scattered all over the country and engaged in many of the best professions, trades and mercantile pursuits. The courses of study in this school are so arranged that its graduates can matriculate without conditions in the best universities. The library which was started some years ago now has over 2,600 volumes and is fully adequate to the need of the times. The laboratory is complete in all respects and for the past several years over one-half the credits in the examinations in physical science are based on the work in this laboratory.

OLD SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Clyde High School is one of the oldest of the high schools in Western New York, it having been incorporated April 4, 1834, by the consolidation of districts Nos. 14 and 17 of the town of Galen. The first trustees were Wm. S. Stow, John Condit, George Burrill, Isaac Lewis, Sylvester Clark and Calvin D. Tomkins. Then school district 14 was located on the south side of the river. As the village grew in population the district was found to be too cumbersome and on April 12, 1842, it was divided, the south side of the river being set apart for a common graded school. The first school building on the site of the present fine edifice was a small two-story wooden building which stood on the east half of the lot. When a new structure was erected it was used as a woodshed, but was burned down in 1851 or '52, at the time fire destroyed Gen. Stokes' and Dr. Childs' barns.

The new building that was erected the year the school was incorporated was a two-story structure with a high basement. In 1855 another structure was put up which now comprises the eastern portion, or wing, of the present school. In 1874 the district acquired a lot west

of the the old school lot and erected the third structure which now constitutes the main portion of the present building. The corner stone was laid July 7, 1874, with Masonic ceremonies and the school was opened in it that fall. The cost of the new edifice was \$30,000.

LOG SCHOOLHOUSE.

The earliest school in Clyde was a log school-house which stood on one end of Sylvester Clark's lot on the south side of the river. The first teacher was Wm. McLouth. In 1827 Clyde and Lock Berlin were united in one school district. Then for a few years the school was again held on the south side of the river.

Prof. Wm. H. Scram was the first principal in the Clyde High School and Miss Abigail Packard the first preceptress. They were assisted by three teachers. Prof. Scram afterwards conducted a private school near Albany. Among other prominent professors who have presided over the destinies of the Clyde High school were Josiah T. Wescott, J.

Homer French, a prominent instructor who was one of the editors of Adams' arithmetic, Col. Wm. Kreutzer, Col. Chas. Redfield and Wm. H. Lyon who during his time in Clyde invented a telegraph apparatus and who was subsequently a merchant in New York City. The later instructors have included such men as Prof. Henry R. Sanford, H. R. Jolly, Dr. Edward Hayward, A. B. Bishop and C. E. Allen. Prof. Sanford is now State Conductor of Institutes. From about 1882 when Dr. Hayward came here the school began that advance in merit which it has ever since kept up.

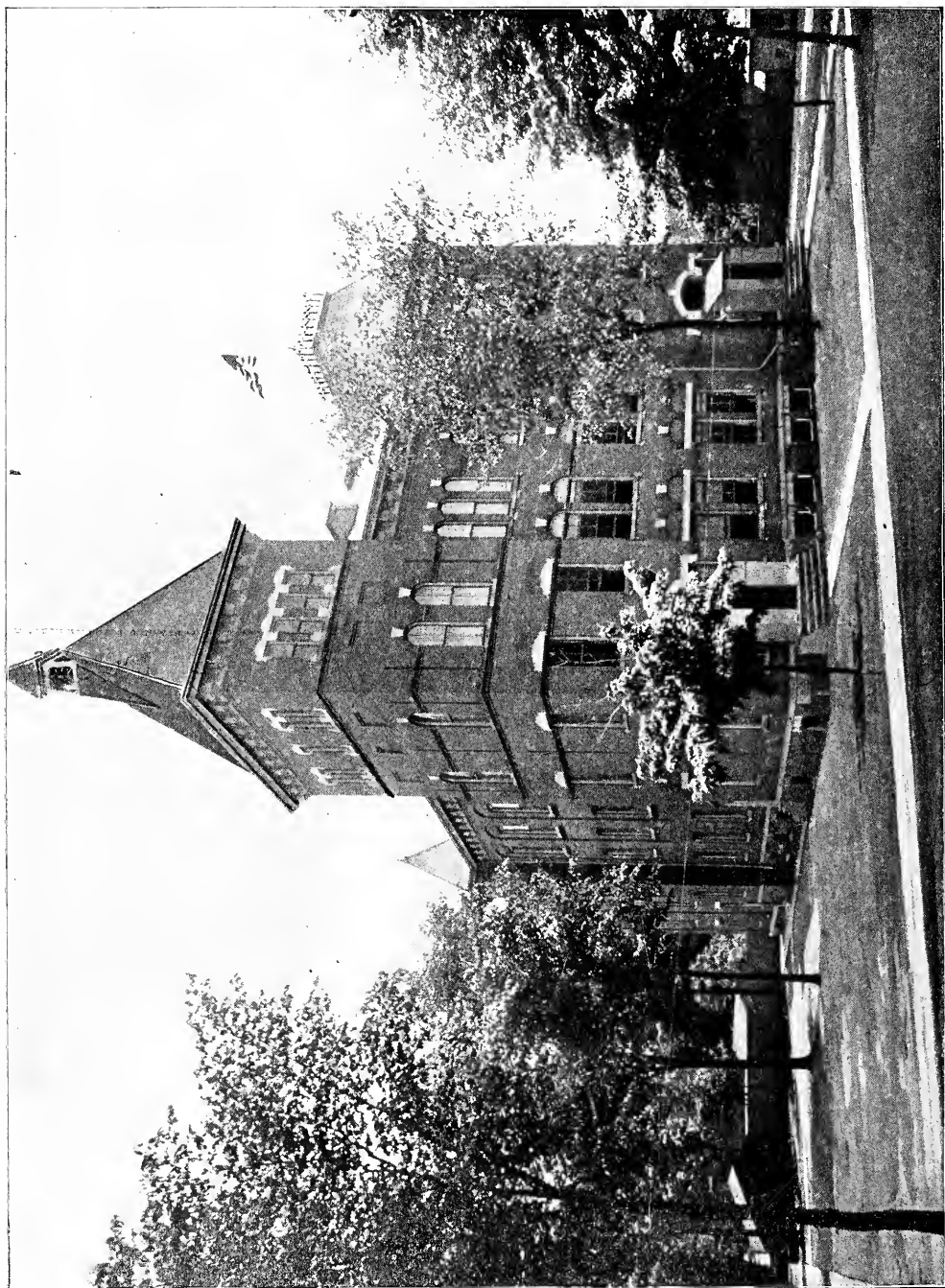
THE FACULTY, 1905.

The present faculty consists of Prof. H. N. Tolman, principal; Miss Luella B. Robinson, preceptress; Miss Lila J. Shoemaker, Latin and Greek; Miss Helen L. Syron, Science and Languages; Miss Laura D. Taylor, Mathematics and Languages; Miss Grace M. Ford, training class; Miss Flora Millard, ninth grade; Miss Agnes Stow, eighth grade; Miss Anna B. Schermerhorn, seventh grade; Miss Alice E. Weeks, sixth grade; Miss Rose E. Noon, fifth grade; Mrs. Mary E. Ackerman, fourth grade; Miss Catharine Moran, third grade; Miss Grace E. Miller, second grade; Miss Adelia J. Lape, first grade; Miss Marielle R. Wood, elocution and music.

The Board of Education consists of George H. Hoyt, president; Frank H. Warren, vice-president; J. T. Kellogg, secretary and treasurer; C. F. Lux, clerk.

Philomathean—At a meeting of young men of the High School held the last week of January, 1904, J. Clifford Cookingham was elected president of the projected literary society with power to appoint a committee to draw up the constitution. On February 10th the constitution was adopted and the remaining officers elected.

The society was formed with an active membership of eleven. The Faculty and Board of Education were made honorary members. During the year 1904 three members were added,



THE CLYDE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

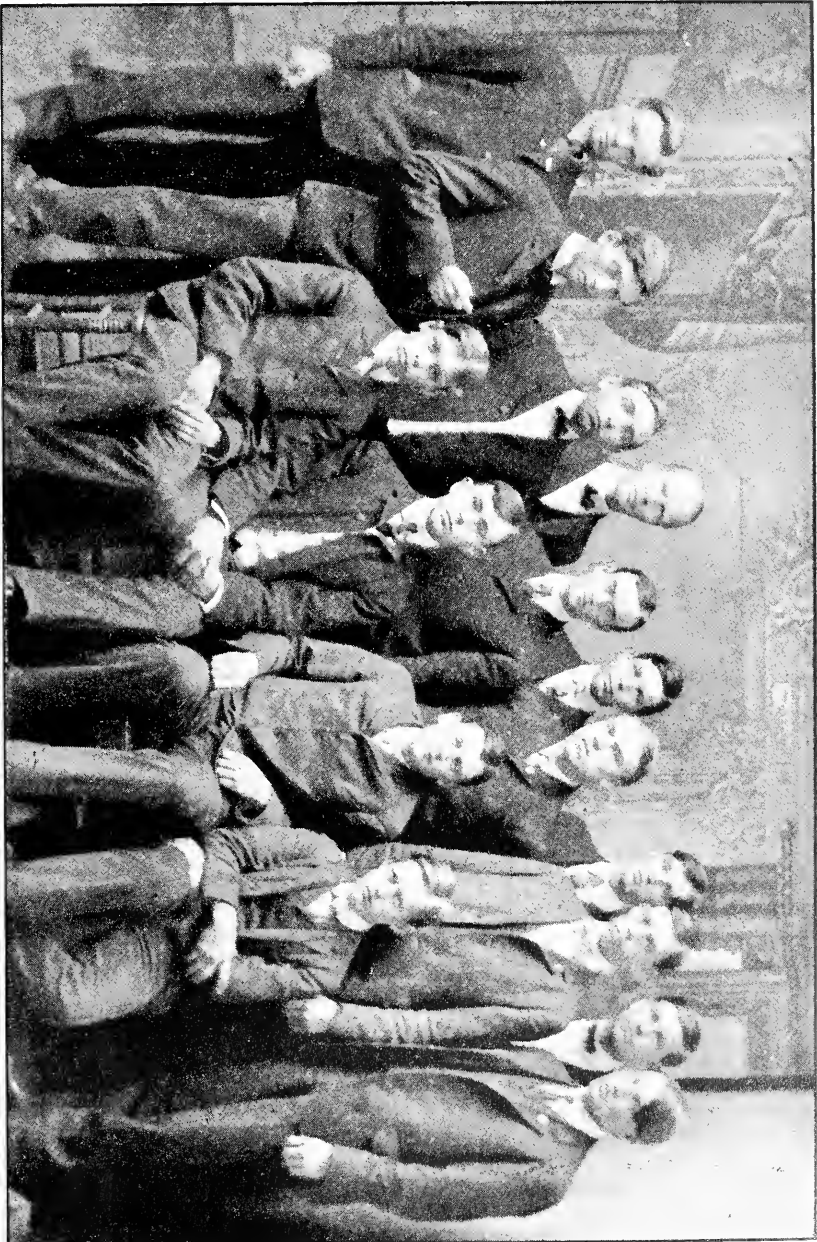
making the number of active members fourteen at the close of the school year, viz:—J. Clifford Cookingham, Ezra S. Heit, Arthur W. Yergin, Benj. F. Van Hoesen, Howard L. Barcliff, N. Norris Barcliff, Curtis B. Barnes, George A. Mack, E. Bruce Hallett, Merton I. Roy, Veredon W. Upham, Ralph R. Brown, Roy A. Vandermeulin and Burton H. Jeffers. The second week in September of same year, meetings were again commenced and since that time four new members have been added, Geo. Butts, Chas. Perkins, Grover Deady and Eben Munson.

The society aimed to train its members in debate and the art of extemporaneous speaking. In this it has been highly successful. During the first year debates were held with great fre-

quency and the subjects, and the way in which they were treated, reflected great credit upon the participants and the society. During the past year the meetings were largely devoted to discussing and reading papers on Russia, Japan, and other timely subjects. These programs, of course, being interspersed with debates.

In speaking extemporaneously the members have greatly improved. When the society was first organized some of the members could hardly utter four consecutive sentences from the platform, while now they can speak at length and fluently on subjects which come up in the meetings. The society has helped widen the scope of the High School course and added much to its attractiveness.

PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY, CLYDE HIGH SCHOOL.
Lower Row (left to right): Roy Vandemeulin, Arthur Yergin, Burton Jeffers, Veredon Upham, Upper Row: Ezra Heit, Clifford Cookingham, Ralph Brown, H. N. Tolman, Merton Roy, George Mack, Bruce Hallett, Norris Barcliff, Howard Barcliff, Curtis Barnes, Benj. VanHoesen.





W. N. FIELD.

A. S. FIELD.

CHARLES W. FIELD.

Ambrose S. Field was for many years one of the most prominent business men of Clyde, a considerable property owner and a man whose interest in public affairs prompted him to give a great deal of his time to matters concerning the welfare of the community. His father, Daniel, came to Phelps, Ontario county, from the town of Conway, Mass., at the beginning of the last century, and about 1812 moved to the town of Galen, locating on a farm now owned by Mrs. Charles Mead. Ambrose was born in Clyde July 27, 1815. After completing a common school education he, in 1840, having learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, started in the furniture business in South Park street and afterwards he bought a site on Ford St., and erected a shop. This business included the manufacture of furniture of all sorts, as well as performing the duties of an undertaker. He also became interested in a wood turning plant and a chair and bedstead manufactory. In 1854 he purchased the northeast corner of Glasgow and East Genesee streets which the following year was swept clean by fire. He erected the building which

now stands there and carried on his furniture and undertaking business in it until he bought the old Munn place to the north and in 1873 occupied it, carrying on business in both places for a year. In 1883, after the business had passed into the hands of his son, W. N. Field, he engaged in the clothing trade in the corner store and continued it up to the time of his death. Mr. Field occupied several public positions including President of the village and member of the school board, and overseer of the poor several years. When he was twenty-eight years of age he married Rachael the daughter of Gilbert Fisher, and to them were born seven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. J. W. Hinman, W. N. Field and George A. Field. Mr. Field died April 15, 1896, and the following November his daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Saxton died.

Willard N. Field, the President of the village of Clyde, a position he creditably filled one term and

is now occupying the second time, was born in Clyde July 14, 1848. He attended the Clyde school and when eighteen years old entered the employ of his father, Ambrose Field, where he learned cabinet making and obtained the necessary qualifications to carry on the furniture and undertaking business. In 1873 he entered into partnership with his father, the firm being A. S. Field & Son until 1883 when Mr. W. N. Field bought the entire business and has since carried it on alone successfully. Mr. Field, adopting new requirements and methods, enlarged his



W. N. FIELD'S RESIDENCE.

place of business by putting on a third story and a new front and otherwise increasing the capacity of his quarters. His is now one of the largest furniture stores in the county. On Sept. 7, 1871, Mr. Field married Lucy A. Forte of Cazenovia. They have three daughters, Edna May (Mrs. L. B. Smith), Lucy A. (Mrs. E. Blauvelt) of Brooklyn, and Winifred who lives at home. Their one son, Charles W. Field, died Nov. 13, 1904. Mr. Field has been a member of the Board of Education of Clyde several years. He is a charter member of the Protective Hose company and was its treasurer several years. Mr. Field belongs to the Clyde Lodge, No. 341, F. & A. M., Griswold Chapter R. A. M., and Zenobia commandery. He has served as Master of the subordinate lodge four years.

Charles Willard Field, a lawyer of promise, the son of W. N. and Lucy A. Field, was stricken with illness in his thirty-third year and died shortly afterwards, Nov. 13, 1904, leaving a widow. He was married Dec. 27, 1899, to Miss Jane Moriarity of Clyde. The best history of him is embodied in the following resolutions

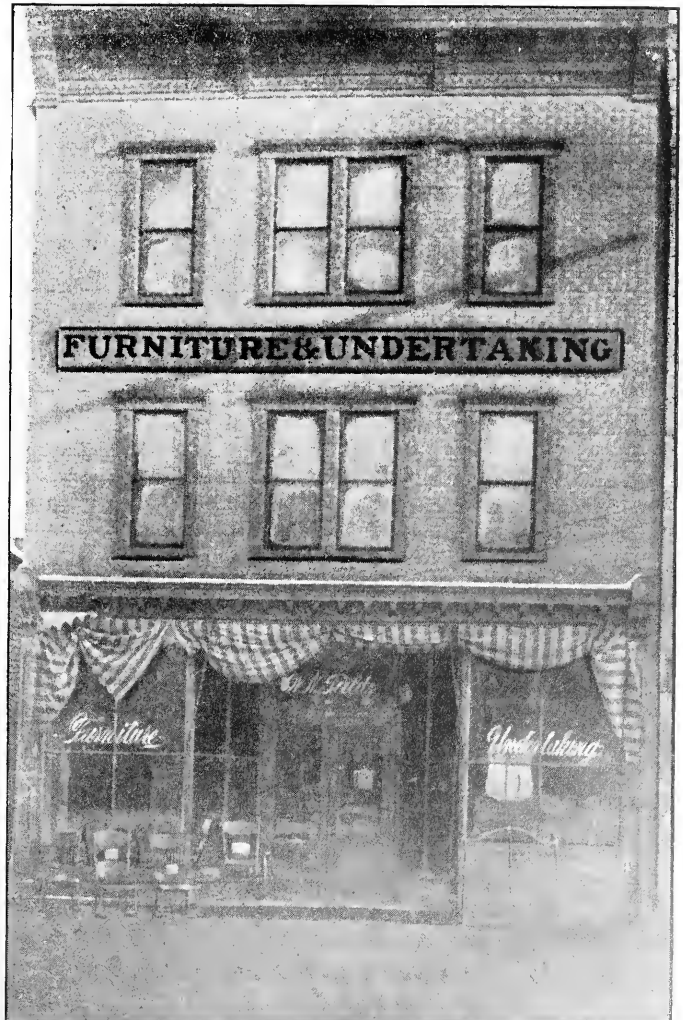
adopted by the Wayne Co. Bar Association: "Mr. Field was one of the youngest members of the bar of the county but he had made great progress in the practice of his profession and his career gave great promise of future usefulness. Born in Clyde thirty-two years ago [May 30, 1872] Mr. Field was graduated from the Clyde High School at the age of sixteen and he had barely attained his majority when graduated from Union College with the class of '93. At that time he had prepared himself to follow the profession of civil engineering and for a year and a half after leaving college he was employed as a surveyor on the staff of the State Engineer. Impaired eyesight made it obligatory upon him to relinquish this vocation and returning to Clyde, he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, the late Charles T. Saxton. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and from that time up to the time of his death practiced law with ever increasing success.

"For a man of his years Mr. Field exerted great influence in both the political and business affairs of his town. In politics a Democrat, living in a strongly Republican town, his personal popularity and standing were such that he was twice elected to office, being chosen town clerk in 1898 and police justice in 1903. He possessed considerable ability as a campaign speaker and during the campaign just closed [Presidential election of 1904] attracted a great deal of attention by his work on the stump. His influ-

ence in business affairs was directed toward the development of his home town, exhibited most strikingly in advocacy of the Clyde and Sodus Bay trolley road.

"In general intellectual attainments Mr. Field was remarkably versatile. He was well informed in the science of engineering, a profound and intelligent student of the law, well posted and deeply interested in questions of current public interest, an extensive reader of good literature. His trend of thought was broad and liberal.

"His personal character was devoid of guile and pretense. He was on the other hand frank and open in action and utterance. His manner was hearty and agreeable; he was companionable and a most engaging conversationalist. He possessed much personal magnetism, was open handed genial and generous. No one had a wider acquaintance in his home town and no one numbered in his range of acquaintance a greater ratio of warm personal friends."



W. N. FIELD, FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

SODUS BAY TROLLEY ROAD.

The business men of Clyde have with proper energy and regard to the future mercantile advancement of the village taken positive action for the construction of a trolley road between Clyde and Sodus Bay.

A considerable extent of farming country will be favored with an easy method of coming to Clyde to do its trading.

The trolley between Syracuse and Rochester now being constructed, which passes through Clyde will connect with the Clyde and Sodus Bay trolley at Clyde and will open a direct means for getting from those cities to Sodus Bay of which there is no better summer resort on the south shore of Lake Ontario.

The Clyde and Sodus Bay trolley will in fact be the only direct rail line from Central New York to the Bay. It will be a popular route for large excursions from Syracuse and Rochester and intermediate points, will supplant the slow going stage that now connects the thriving villages of Rose and North Rose with Clyde and will, in fact, be a great lever for giving Clyde a new growth.

THE BURNING OF SODUS.

Striking Event in the Early History— Incident of War of 1812.

On June 20, 1812, President Madison declared war against Great Britain and the armed fleets of the Crown quickly appeared on the great American lakes to make war on the seaboard of the young republic and support an invasion. Sodus Point was then considered a place of some importance. The wide and deep roadstead of the village offered special advantage for the landing of a British force. So the Government forwarded stores to Sodus for the supply of American armies and in 1813 when the hostile fleet began to be frequently seen over the watery waste to the north a company of militia under Capt. Enoch Morse was sent to Sodus to guard against surprise. The government had not provided any coast defences and had no time to do so. But there were hundreds of barrels of flour, pork and bread which for weeks all of the teams that could be obtained in this locality had been employed in drawing over to Sodus. The barrels were rolled into a ravine and corded up and night and day were under guard.

ENEMY ARRIVE AT SODUS.

On June 12, 1813, a thrilling event took place at Sodus. Early in the day a number of sail hove into sight and bore down to the entrance of the bay. It was plain that the long looked for landing of the enemy was imminent. The settlers at hand gathered on the hills and watched the manœuvring of the flotilla in its movement toward the bay. That same morning the company of militia had been withdrawn from the bay, leaving a small guard over the stores. The alarmed settlers at once organized to meet the emergency, having first sent a rider south across the country to spread the alarm, and then placed themselves on guard down in the ravine with sentinels posted upon the hill to report the

movement of the fleet. The ravine where the stores were hidden lay between what are now West and Ontario streets.

COURIER ALARMS THE COUNTRY.

On that beautiful day in June another "Paul Revere" went galloping across the hills and dales of a thinly settled tract of country—now the fertile soil of Wayne county. His course was headed for Lyons where he found Captain Elias Hull who immediately marshalled his local troop and started for Sodus. Then the rider, following the Montezuma turnpike, proceeded east arousing the country side. The next day was Sunday. Over in Junius good Captain Luther Redfield hearing the news that Sodus was burning left church in the midst of service and calling his men together started north to aid in repelling the expected invasion.

Through the long Saturday on which the alarm was given the few settlers did all that they could to prepare for defence. They selected for their leader Elder Seba Norton and as the day wore along they worked themselves into a grim determination to fight. At dusk the small boats from the fleet were seen approaching the landing. Before any number of the enemy had arrived on the ground darkness had settled upon land and water.

GALLANT MEN GATHER TO DEFEND.

Norton marshalled his small band in the bushes that then grew in the midst of the public square and awaited the approach of the red coats who were marching up from the landing. At the same time the Lyons company was close at hand, coming into the village from the south having hurriedly marched in. Help was badly needed if the stores were to be saved and Norton and his brave men, who no doubt would have fought alone if they had had to, gladly placed themselves under the command of Captain Hull.

FIGHT IN TORCH LIGHT.

Two scouts, Pease and Gibbs, who had been sent out to reconnoitre, returned with the intelligence that the British were coming up on the other side of the hill in full force, although it was only a small company. Then followed the appearance of torches and a battalion of regular soldiery appeared on the crest of the hill greeted by a fusillade of shots from the bushes. The American militiamen, who had dared to fire upon more than their number of the Kings' trained soldiers supported by a fleet with heavy guns, drew back in the darkness into the ravine and took position behind a breastwork of barrels loaded with stores. The light of the torches borne by the approaching troops must have given their commander a glimpse of what appeared to him as a large battery, for his men fired one volley then wheeling about deliberately marched back toward the landing. The heads of the barrels showing in the dim, flickering light of the torches had deceived the commander of the invading forces. Down in the village the torches were applied to the buildings as the boats put off from the shore. The next day other landing parties applied the torch, it evidently being the determination of the British commander to punish the settlers without moving his men farther into the interior. Settlers armed and unarmed, and militia companies, were marching on the town and although there were 90 craft of all sorts off the bay no attack on the village was made with the heavy guns of the fleet.

GALEN MILITIA ARRIVE.

All day Sunday flames rolled up from the sev-

eral houses in the village, the enemy in the meantime removing the stores that had been left in the warehouse at the landing, setting fire to the building and then putting back to the fleet, taking with them two prisoners, Messrs. Britton and Harvey who were captured in a skirmish that took place that day at the landing. The next morning, Monday not a sail was in sight. The vessels had retired during the night, but streams of smoke were pouring up from all points in the ruins of the village. Such was the sight that Monday morning which met the gaze of Captain Redfield's men coming into town after an all night's march from the south end of Junius in a drizzling rain.

NAMES OF DEFENDERS.

The casualties to the Americans were comparatively few. Chester Eldridge died from wounds he received; Messrs. Terry and Knight were slightly wounded. All the buildings were burned, including Nathaniel Merrill's tavern, Wickham's store and dwelling, Fitzhugh's dwelling, Wm. Edus' house and the warehouse. Barakins & Hoylarts "Mansion House" was only partially burned. Those who held back the invaders until help could arrive were Elder Seba Norton, George Palmer, Byram Green, Timothy Axtell, Freeman Axtell, Messrs. Knight, Terry and Warner, Lyman Dunning, Elias Hull, Alanson M. Knapp, Amasa Johnson, Nathaniel Merrill, Maj. Farr, Isaac Lemmon, Robert Caruthers, John Hawley, Joseph Ellis, Alanson Corey, Galusha Harrington, Chester Eldridge, Ammin Ellsworth, Isaac Davis, Messrs. Paine and Pollock, Benjamin Blanchard, Robert A. Paddock, Mr. Britton, Jenks Pullen, Daniel Morton, John Holcomb, Thomas Johnson, Lyman Seymour, Harry Skinner, Daniel Armes, Alexander Knapp, George Palmer, Alexander Mason, Dr. Gibbs and Byram Green.

GALEN HISTORY.

First Settlers—Why the Town was Named Galen.

The town of Galen was formed from a division of the town of Junius, Seneca county, and was a part of that county until the erection of the county of Wayne April 11, 1823. The legislative act erecting the town of Galen became a law Feb. 14, 1812. The next month a town meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Melvin on the south side of the river in the present village of Clyde, once called Lauraville, in March of that year. Until Nov. 24, 1824, or more than a year after Wayne county was erected, the town of Galen included the town of Savannah. The name was taken from the Military township (see "Military Tract" in another column) of Galen, No. 27, of which this town is partly constituted, and which was reserved for the physicians and surgeons of the revolutionary army. The name was given in honor of Claudius Galenus, a Greek physician. The greater part of the town was originally covered with dense growths of hard woods, including a great deal of sugar maple.

The first settler in the town was undoubtedly Ezekiel Crane, although that is disputed by the descendants of two families who each claim the honor, the Beadles and Kings. There is also another claimant which appears in Betsey King's reminiscences, in the manuscript of Joseph Watson, and his name is Elias R. Cook.

CRANE'S DISTILLERY.

It would appear that the first family to settle

here who acquired a permanent home in the present town was that of Loami Beadle. Crane came in 1794 and reared a cabin on the trail between Bridgeport, on the west shore of Cayuga lake, and the Blockhouse, (now in the town of Tyre.) There Crane cleared a farm and erected and carried on a distillery.

Loami Beadle, the son of Thomas Beadle, who had settled in Junius, moved to Marengo where he settled in 1800. The next year Nicholas King, David Godfrey and Isaac Mills brought their families into this section and put up their dwellings on lot No. 70, on the south shore of the river, a couple of miles west of Clyde. One of the dwellings was erected by Nicholas King and his companion the preceding year, which would really bring them here earlier than Loami Beadle, and which is the foundation for that claim made by the descendants of the King family.

Crane was killed by an Indian known as "Indian John." The Beadles and the Kings reared families and their descendants became well known citizens of Galen.

During the following five years—1801 and 1806—there came into this neighborhood the families of David Cragger, Elias Austen, Capt. John Sherman, Jabez Reynolds, Asaph Whittlesey, William Foreman, Aaron Foote, Salem Ford and Isaac Beadle. Ford and Foote settled at Lock Berlin and Beadle at Marengo.

EARLIEST CITIZENS OF LAURAVILLE.

Others who followed were Abraham Romeyn, in 1808, who settled west of Lock Berlin, and Jonathan Melvin, James Dickson, James Humeston, Henry Archer, D. Southwick, E. Dean and Arza Lewis, who formed the nucleus of the little village of Lauraville, south of the river at Clyde in 1810. In the same year James M. Watson settled south of Marengo. Others who settled near Clyde in 1810 were Benjamin Shotwell, Edward Wing, Samuel Stone and Nathan Blodgett. George Closs settled at Lock Berlin in 1813; David E. Garlick 2½ miles east of Clyde.

The most prominent settlers in the town of Galen during 1811 and 1825 inclusive, were Major Frederick A. De Zeng, Wm. S. Stow, Sylvester Clark, Dr. John Lewis, Luther Redfield, Abraham Knapp, Samuel M. Welch, Rev. Jabez Spier, John Condit, Levi and David Tuttle, J. B. West, Wm. Hunt, Harry West, Daniel Dunn, Thomas J. Whiting, Rev. Charles Mosher, Lemuel C. Paine, Moses Perkins, Melvin and J. P. Bailey, Eben Bailey, Elias R. Cook and John Lewis. Elias R. Cook, according to Joseph Watson, came earlier, but is generally mentioned as having come at this time. Others whose names appear at this time were George Burrill, Thomas J. Marsh, Franklin Humphrey, Thomas and Matthew Mackie, Wm. Aurand, George R. Mason, Oliver Stratton and John M. Blodgett.

Richard Wood, in later years the proprietor of the "Indian Queen" hotel, settled in Clyde in 1826. He was a stone mason by trade, but also engaged in the grocery business and served as constable.

The first church society organized in the town of Galen was the Presbyterian church of Galen, located at Clyde July, 8, 1814, and the first post-office, after Galen was erected as a town, was at Lauraville, the first postmaster being James Humeston.

State Canal Appraisers from Wayne Co.—Ambrose Salisbury appointed May 11, 1843, served three years, in place of George W. Cuyler who rejected the appointment.

LOCK BERLIN—In Early Times the Junction of Pioneer Trails Between the Lakes and the Hudson—Old Families who First Settled There.

Lock Berlin was first settled in 1805 by Solomon Ford who bought 100 acres and in 1812 James Showers, John and McQuillen Parish and John Acker who also separately purchased 100 acres of land. Mr. Ford built the first frame house in 1817. David, William and Benjamin Ford opened the first store in 1824. Prior to that the trading was all done at Marengo. The Fords also ran a distillery, brick yard, cooper shop and ashery. Aaron Griswold and William Ford started the second store in 1831. Alfred Griswold succeeded Ford and was in company with his brother, Aaron, the firm being Griswold Bros., until 1836. N. B. Gilbert in 1849 began the manufacture of wagons which he continued until his death in 1875. William Griswold was for a long time a grocer on the canal.

The first school was erected near Black Brook, of logs, in 1814, and was first taught by John Abbott. Nine years later it burned and a new one was erected one-half mile east of the old one.

Lock Berlin was originally a crossing of the trails covered with a heavy growth of sugar maples. A track through the woods had been opened by means of blazing the trees, as was customary with those passing through woods without having sufficient knowledge of the locality without having some method to guide them on their way.

Aaron Foote, Israel Roy, Myron Cookingham and L. N. Gilbert were among the older families who settled here.

School Memories, Sixty Years Ago District 8, Galen; Boys' Pranks; Squire Crosby's Ruler; Characteristics of Early Teachers:

"The little red schoolhouse at the foot of the hill, in District No. 8 in the town of Galen, has long since disappeared"—writes Maj. Henry Romeyn. "Miss Henneberg, my first teacher, early in the forties, is remembered principally because of having taken me into her sheltering arms on one occasion when some truant cattle passing along the road bellowed; Miss Amanda McKee, because under her eyes I undertook the making of 'pot hooks' and 'coarse-hand' disfiguring of my home-made writing-book; and later, for four consecutive summers, Miss Harriet Cole (Mrs. John Merchant). All these were gentle, sweet-tempered women; and I have no recollection of having heard a harsh word from either of them.

"Celus (commonly called "Squire") Crosby, was my first teacher for a winter term. He did not believe in having any spoiled boys on his school rolls, and acted accordingly. He had lost the sight of an eye, but the other could detect more mischief among his pupils than could both the eyes of any other teacher I ever saw, unless they were those of Professor Brittan. His white-ash ruler was always in hand, and the hard side of it had a strong affinity for that part of a boy's person which carried most flesh and—when the weapon was in use—was not covered by the skirts of his coat.

COUNTRY TEACHER BECAME MILLIONAIRE.

"A young Englishman, Daniel Scotten, later

the millionaire tohacconist of Detroit, who died but a few years since, was my next teacher for a winter. He was a good looking young fellow, of a rather musical turn of mind, and a favorite with the young women—of whom six or eight were pupils. This, and his gentle manners, made the young men jealous; and some of them were mean enough to destroy his violin, which he had kept in his desk and frequently practiced upon after school hours.

"Squire Perkins of Lock Berlin plodded through the snow daily, one winter for the exorbitant sum of \$20 per month; and was a good teacher. He opened the school with prayer every morning. Some of the female teachers had a chapter of the Bible read by the pupils at the morning opening, but none, that I now remember, offered prayer.

"John Pierce, another young Englishman who was at first an apprentice to Mr. Nathan B. Gilbert of Lock Berlin, (another "Squire") taught us for four winters,—wages, \$16 per month and 'boarded 'round,' though a large part of the time he was a guest at my parents' house.

OLD BOX STOVE.

"In those days wood, contributed by families in their turn was used in the old box stove. Under it, steaming mittens, wetted through in making snowballs, were placed to dry,—often to burn—while their owners were engaged at some recitation. Mischievous young fellows would, at times when the teacher was absent for a few moments, lift the pipe, which ran straight up to the bottom of the chimney at the ceiling and inserting the driest stick to be found, replace the pipe; and soon the increased roaring would disclose what had been done, and a blaze would show at the top of the flue, while 'Squire Crosby would be obliged to look on; helpless, no one replying to his thunderous question,—'Who did that?'

WINTER PASTIMES THOSE DAYS.

"Spelling schools were among the evening entertainments in every district and furnished much amusement. Sometimes a singing-school would be held (generally once a week) through the winter, the price per evening being one dollar, with not less than twelve subscribers. Then came such catchpenny affairs as travelling phrenologists whose delineations of character—and some of them were *very* accurate—furnished a large fund of amusement. Next came the electrician, with a battery or two, a Geyden jar, a pair of electric slippers, and a limber tongue, accompanied by a young lady who sang catchy songs, accompanying herself on a small melodeon,—the whole show costing a shilling (12½ cts) per head.

CLYDE LAND OWNERS.

Three Men First Owned the Site of the Village.

The corporate limits of Clyde to-day include parts of four lots that were surveyed for distribution among the veteran soldiers of the patriot army in the revolution, and were included in the great military tract that was laid out for that purpose (see the sketch headed "Military Tract" on another page.) They are the following lots:—No. 31, taking in the western part of the village on the north side of the river—west of the residence of Anson Burnett on West Genesee street; No. 32 jogs into the north-east part of the vi-

lage; No. 45 takes the south-western portion of the south side of the river; No. 46 slices into the south-east line of the village on both sides of the river. The four lots corner near the glass works.

Lot No. 45 was known as the "school and gospel lot" being reserved by the state to furnish the settlements in the military tract with means to establish schools and churches.

John Smedes drew lot No. 31. A considerable part of it became known as the Adams farm, the rest of it passing piecemeal to several different owners.

Dr. Isaac Ledyard drew lot No. 32, which included what is now the main business and residential section of the village. In 1817 it passed into the hands of George Burrill, from whom Maj. Frederick A. DeZeng obtained title to his lands north of the river.

Stephen McRea drew lot No. 46.

Mineral Borings—In 1832 Wm. S. Stow, Thomas J. Whiting, James R. Rees, Cyrus Smith and other citizens whose names are unknown, organized a company called the Clyde Salt Company and made an artesian boring for salt at the corner of Ford and Galen streets on the ground where now stands the building occupied by Albert Cullen as a blacksmith shop. This well was sunk to the depth of about 388 feet and 4 inches. At the depth of about 112 feet gas was struck, which burned at intervals for many years. A mineral vein was struck at about 125 feet. Salt water was obtained of a degree of about 25 per cent. of saturation, but not of sufficient quantity to warrant the manufacture of salt, and the well was abandoned for that reason.

At some period, the precise date of which is now unknown, a boring for salt was commenced at the water's edge on the river bank just east of the old yellow grist mill and opposite the present Central freight house. At about 112 feet the mineral vein was struck and on this account the boring for salt was abandoned. This well flowed a moderate stream of water and was in use for many years. The remains of the well are still to be seen though no water is flowing from it.

The mineral well in the park was sunk in 1893 through the efforts of De Lancey Stow. Here the mineral vein was reached at about 125 feet but the boring was continued to 146 feet in hopes of procuring a supply that would flow to the surface.

A boring which reached the mineral vein was made by Streeter Bros. in their malt house, and still another well which also reached the mineral vein was sunk by the H. C. Heminway Company at their canning factory.

In May, 1887, a company was organized with a capital of \$3,000 and deep drilling began on September 13, on the vacant lot near the glass works. The directors of the company were W. D. Ely, J. N. Streeter, A. H. Smith, W. H. Groesbeck, Geo. O. Baker. The work was suspended at the depth of 1,792 feet. Mineral water was reached at 110 feet, salt at 175 feet and gas at 685 feet.

The park, the Streeter and the Heminway wells are all in perfect condition at the present time. No analysis of the water in any of these wells, except the one at the river bank, has ever been made. The analysis of the river well is as follows: Muriate of soda 55 grains, muriate of lime 33 grains and sulphate and muriate of magnesia 12 grains.

The Fire Department—Three full and well manned companies comprise the Fire Department of Clyde, the Protectives, No. 1, the Ever-ready, No. 2 and the Electrics, No. 3. The policy of the village is to give these organizations hearty support, a fact fully demonstrated by the remarkable success of a "firemen's fair" which was conducted by the Protectives and Ever-ready's during the month of January, 1905. Clyde was unfortunate in disastrous fires until the recent organization of the department. The men now at the helm have certainly the best reason to feel proud of their organizations, for in the matter of personnel the companies rank high, and they are officered by men who have the fullest confidence of the company ranks as well as the community. At firemen's conventions attended by the Clyde companies they have won praise both for their gentlemanly bearing, their success in competition with other companies and their fine uniforms.

As has been stated, for the past ten years Clyde has been exempt from serious fires. Up to that time the most important fires were: At the glass works, July 24, 1873, loss \$55,000; the same place, Sept., 1874, loss \$3,000; Newman house, Oct., 1874, loss \$8,000; Barse block, May 28, 1878, loss \$10,000; Clyde Hotel, Episcopal church and Gillette block, Sept., 11, 1883, loss \$25,000; Columbia street blocks, Jan. 17, 1889, loss \$12,000; the second Columbia street fire, Jan. 8, 1890, loss \$7,000; Glasgow street fire, Jan. 16, 1890, loss about the same.

The first organized fire company in the village was No. 1, H. & L. composed of sixteen persons appointed firemen by the village trustees Jan. 7, 1836. The Cataract, a goose-neck hand engine was purchased by the village in 1841 at a cost of \$1,000 at which time the old Cataract Engine company was organized. It was re-organized as the Niagara Fire Company, No. 2, Oct. 20, 1857, a new hand engine having been purchased on the 4th of the same month. This engine was burned in the fire at the glass works July 25, 1873. The fire bell was placed in the town hall in June, 1886.

Incorporation of Clyde.—The act of incorporation of Clyde became a law on May 2, 1835. At a later date at the office of Wm. S. Stow, now called the cradle of the corporation, the following five trustees of the village were chosen to serve the first term under the new law:—Samuel C. Paine, William S. Stow, Aaron T. Hardrick, John Condit and Arza Lewis. It was at this office that the charter was drafted prior to being sent to Albany. On June 8 of the same year the village was divided into three sub-divisions called corporations 1, 2 and 3. The first lay south of the river, the second north of the river and east of Sodus street and the third north of the river and west of Sodus street. Eleazer H. House was chosen overseer of highways for corporation 1, Richard Wood for corporation 2, and George Thompson for corporation 3.

The second annual election of officers for the village, on the first Tuesday in June in 1836, at the office of William S. Stow, resulted as follows:—Trustees, Jeremiah L. B. Jones, Ira Jenkins, Nathan P. Colvin, Benjamin Ford and William S. Stow; Treasurer, Charles D. Lawton; Collector, Lyman B. Dickerson; Constable, Richard Wood; Poundmaster, Stephen Salisbury; Overseers of Highway, Eleazer H. House, Richard Wood and George Thompson. Ira Jenkins was chosen by the board for President and A. R. Frisbie village clerk.

Presidents of the Village; the Years They Served:—Aaron T. Hendrick 1835; Ira Jenkins 1836; Nathan P. Colvin 1837; Wm. S. Stow 1838-'40, '44; B. M. Vanderveer 1841; Charles D. Lawton 1842; Wm. O. Sloan 1843, '45; Albert Clark 1846; Luther Field 1847; Ambrose S. Field 1848; Jabez L'Amoreaux 1849; Charles E. Elliott 1850; Alfred C. Howe 1851-'53; Samuel S. Streeter 1854; Samuel Weed 1855; Albert F. Redfield 1856, '83; Adrastus Snedaker 1857; Aaron Griswold 1858, '67-'9, '71; John Condit 1859; Byron Ford 1860; Solomon H. Skinner 1861; Wm. H. Coffin 1862-'3; Dr. Darwin Colvin 1864-'6, '77; James M. Streeter 1870, '80; P. Ira Lape 1872; Aaron Gregory 1873; John Crowell 1874-'5; Charles T. Saxton 1876; John Cockshaw 1878; Edwin Sands 1879, '84; Marcus Shafer 1881; Lathrop S. Taylor 1882; Levi Paddock 1885; Michael A. Fisher 1886; Arthur H. Smith 1887; Avery H. Gillette 1888, 1903; Charles R. Strangham 1889; Albert C. Lux 1890; James Keester 1891; James R. Miller 1892, 1901; Archibald M. Graham 1893; George B. Greenway 1894; Wm. F. Bockoven 1895; Fred W. Miller 1897; W. J. Collins 1898; F. W. Miller 1899; Dr. T. H. Hallett 1900; F. C. Drury 1902; W. N. Field 1896, 1904.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in Harmony hall early in 1864 by Rev. Wm. Cooly. The earliest members were Samuel Fornecrook, Elizabeth Fornecrook, Harrison Holcomb, Mary A. Holcomb, Almira Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker, Henry and Isaac Cole, Wm. Phillips, Betsey Strong, Phebe Griner, Euphemia Grover, Philip Sours, P. Grimshaw and Isaac Hammond. The first pastor installed was Rev. J. B. Stacey. The society purchased the old Baptist church building near the Public square, but the title reverted to the orig-

inal owners. The society then purchased a half interest in the old Methodist church building with the Lutheran society and it was dedicated in 1864 by Rev. D. W. Thurston. The earliest pastors were J. B. Stacey two years, Rev. M. D. McDougal two years, Rev. J. B. Freeland two years, Rev. M. N. Downing two years, Rev. Wm. Southworth two years, Rev. J. S. Whiffin two years and Rev. O. M. Owen.

Postoffice—In 1817 a postoffice was established at Lauraville called Galen. James Humeston was appointed postmaster and the office was located in Humeston's tavern. In 1826 through the influence of Congressman Robert Rose and Wm. S. Stow the name of the postoffice was changed to Clyde and the office was located on the north side of the river. Dr. Wells was the first postmaster. Sylvester Clark followed Dr. Wells. Dr. James Dickson, a physician and merchant, who died from cholera in 1832, was the third postmaster. James Humeston, the fourth, Aaron Griswold, the fifth, Col. P. V. N. Smith, the sixth, appointed by President Harrison, August Kellogg, the seventh postmaster, appointed by President Tyler, Joseph D. Stone, the eighth, appointed during President Tyler's administration, Jacob T. Van Buskirk, the ninth, appointed by President Taylor, and James Chapman, the tenth, appointed by the succeeding national administration, served until 1862. Samuel S. Morley, in 1862, was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln.

Commissioners to erect the first county buildings in Wayne county, were Nathaniel Kellogg, William Patrick and Simeon Griswold.

Great Bells, the weight, viz—"Great Bell," Moscow, 443,732 pounds; St. Ivans, Moscow, 127,830 pounds; Pekin, 120,000 pounds.

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